



KANSAS FARMER

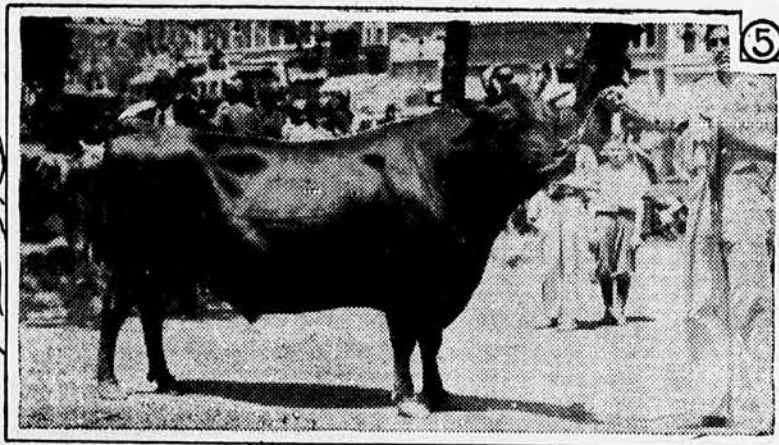
CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

June 20, 1936

Number 13



They Win in Dairy Judging:

- 1—Three of the four winners in the Sekan Parish Show at Oswego. These Jersey breeders are J. O. Monroe, Oswego; J. W. Olson, Altoona; O. F. York, Buffalo. The other member of the team is Donald Rice, Erie.
- 2—Four winning farmer judges from the East Central Parish. They are Mrs. L. C. Carr, Richmond; Gard James, Lane; Chester Johnson, Ft. Scott, and A. H. Knoepfel, Colony.
- 3—Ayrshires belonging to Fred Williams, Hutchinson. Several of these were fitted for the Central Kansas District Show at St. John. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Central Kansas Ayrshire judging team, and Mrs. Fred Strickler, of Reno county, also is a member.
- 4—This is the bovine beauty contest staged at Sabetha by the Northeast Kansas Holstein Association. The cows were judged on fitting for general appearance. Princess Berylwood Pearl Triune, belonging to Mrs. H. D. Kraemer, Marysville, was the winner.
- 5—Flag's Dark Raleigh, owned by G. W. Smith and Sons, Highland, and grand champion of the Northeast Parish Show. Mr. Smith is alternate on the Northeast Parish judging team, and his two sons are members.
- 6—Farmer judges look over a class of aged Guernsey cows in the Central Kansas Guernsey Show at Salina.
- 7—The aged cow class in the Arkansas Valley Black and White Show held in Newton. The first cow in the group belongs to E. B. Regier, Whitewater. Second and third places went to Ed Vetter, Newton, and Mrs. J. A. Kauffman, Hesston.

Thrilling New Story Starting This Issue—See Page 6

This "makin's" snuggles down in the paper and stays there

*"It always tastes mild and flavory
—never bites the tongue,"*

says C. T. GEHRIS



CLARENCE GEHRIS likes to roll his cigarettes with Prince Albert, the "crimp cut" "mak-in's" tobacco that's made-to-order for rolling.

"Prince Albert snuggles down in the paper and stays therewithoutspilling orwasting any," says Mr. Gehris. "With P.A. it's easy to shape up a fine cigarette."



CLARENCE KNOWS HIS TOBACCO, as you can see in this picture, where the famous handy pocket tin of Prince Albert shows up plain as life. "P.A. sure enough gives you your money's worth," he says. "Enough tobacco for rolling about 70 cigarettes in every one of those big red economy tins."

And don't forget. P.A. is swell for pipe smokers too.

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert

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**FREE! You roll 30 cigarettes on us
if not satisfied. Read:**

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Crop Prospects Very Bright

A WHEAT crop of 130 million bushels or better for Kansas, and corn and sorghums looking their best in years, make our crop picture all that can be desired. On a trip last week thruout the entire northern half of the state, members of the state board of agriculture and of Kansas Farmer's editorial staff, found the best feeling in many years among farmers. If possible the optimistic attitude was more noticeable the farther west we went.

There is a bumper crop of wheat in the making in Rawlins and Cheyenne counties with some fields placed to reach 50 bushels an acre. Thomas and Rooks counties will each raise a million bushels, and in Gove county the crop looks unusually good. Reno county is expected to exceed 4 million bushels.

Improvement in pastures is noticeable. Where weeds appear to be menacing, the most interesting fact is the manner in which the native grasses are beginning to come back and crowd out undesirable plants.

Kansas Farmer's crop reporters say:

Anderson—Chinch bugs numerous, taking whole fields of wheat and going in corn. Many grasshoppers, as yet have done little harm. Some plowing up wheat and planting to beans. Corn clean and growing fine. Wheat ready to cut, will be a light crop, some oats will be good. New potatoes on dinner tables. Rain needed badly.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barber—Binders humming, wheat thin on ground, yield will be low. Corn, feed and alfalfa growing. Oats have a good deal of smut. Livestock doing fine. Gardens doing well. Enough moisture to last until after harvest. Old wheat, 75c; butterfat, 23c; eggs, 15c.—Albert Felton.

Barton—Several inches of rain delayed listing, sowing row crops, and cutting alfalfa. Butterfat, 21c to 24c; eggs, 17c; wheat, 78c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Plenty of rain. Corn in good condition. Some wheat plowed under, some cut, some still green. Chinch bugs killed considerable wheat. Some oats will do to cut this week—looks like about a half crop, some better. Weanling pigs selling high at community sales. Second crop alfalfa doing well, first cutting got wet. Eggs, 16c; whole milk at condensery, \$1.25 cwt.—J. A. Strohm.

Brown—Plenty of moisture. Corn small, many had to replant, some the second time. Pastures good. Stock doing fine. Community sales large and well attended. Clover hay going in the barns 10 days or 2 weeks earlier than usual. Cream, 27c; eggs, 18c; hens, 14c; springs, 14c to 17c.—E. E. Taylor.

Brown—A big rain the first week of June laid a lot of straw and oats flat, also clover and alfalfa not yet cut. Quite a bit of hay made the past week, good quantity and quality. Wheat will make about as much straw as last year. Pastures good. Corn spotted, some good stands, lot of replanting due to rains and some due to poor seed; 1935 seed proved best for the winter, much of the older seed rotted owing to extreme dampness before it could come up. Lots of contour corn rows this year. Hogs up again, \$9.95; cream, 26c; hens, 14c; springs, 17c.—L. H. Shannon.

Cherokee—Many folks are working in harvest and corn plowing, repairing haying tools in spare time. Garden and truck patches doing fine, some soon will have roasting ears to market and for home use. Several heavy rains of late will speed many crops.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clark—Everyone greatly encouraged by recent rains; more than 7 inches since May 7. Wheat filling nicely and farmers looking for plump berry at harvest time. Spring crop doing well. Eggs, 15c; cream, 24c.—G. P. Harvey.

Clay—We are having plenty of moisture. Wheat that was pretty thin promises a good yield. Oats good and beginning to ripen. Alfalfa made a good yield of good quality. Corn small but growing well. Pastures excellent, stock doing well. Everyone encouraged as prospects are good for good crops this year.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cowley—Recent rains have brought out crops wonderfully. Wheat looks good for 10 bushels and up an acre. Late sown oats have been plowed up, early oats real short but heading well. Wheat has 3 and 4 grains to the mesh. Potatoes not so good for lack of early rains. Lots of young chicks and doing fine. Prices of stock and produce quite satisfactory.—K. D. Olin.

Douglas—First crop of alfalfa up and harvest has begun. Corn looks fine and new potatoes being used; potatoes higher than for several years. Short crop of cherries and other fruit. Strawberries sold from \$2.50 to \$4 a crate. Most farmers putting in long hours as it is difficult to get efficient hired help at reasonable wages. Good gardens, some canning being done.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Plenty of rain the last month, more than 7 inches. Wheat fair, will make 8 to 10 bushels. Majority of farmers are taking the soil conservation plan. Oats and barley a failure. Corn looks good and lots of feed crops being planted.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ford—Ground too wet to work in some fields. Farmers drilling feed crops. Weeds getting bad in wheat and may take some fields. Harvest will begin in about 2 weeks. Wheat very spotted and some fields blew out during winter.—John Zurbuchen.

Harvey—Wheat coming along fine. Some barley in shock. Oats quite smutty. Corn growing rapidly and generally clean. Alfalfa hay mostly cut. Livestock looking well. Wheat, 75c; corn, 68c; oats, 30c; barley, 50c; cream, 24c; eggs, 15c to 18c; heavy

hens, 5 lbs., 13c; broilers, 17c.—H. W. Prouty.

Greenwood—Plenty of moisture for the present. Wheat has started to turn ripe. Oats not very good. New potatoes on the market, quality fair. Lots of young grasshoppers, doing some damage to gardens. Corn making rapid growth. First cutting of alfalfa finished.—A. H. Brothers.

Jefferson—First cutting alfalfa very heavy. Corn making rapid growth. Oats have improved considerably. Wheat harvest upon us, most upland fields light, some in bottoms very good. Hay hands get \$1.50 a day, harvest hands same. Other labor \$1 a day with one or two meals. We are ready for a good rain.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—Wheat looks fine and is filling well. Harvest will start about June 22. Oats filled well but thin. Corn up and looking fine. Some received plenty of moisture but others need a pond filling rain. Alfalfa hay made a lighter crop than usual for first cutting. Hoppers doing much damage. Custom combining will be \$1 an acre and 5c a bushel. Threshing will be 4c for oats and 6c for wheat. Eggs, 18c; cream, 24c; heavy springs, 15c; corn, 75c; wheat, 85c; oats, 30c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—All crops would be benefited by good rains. Potatoes which have been promising an above average crop are suffering for moisture. Digging, commercially, expected to begin late June. Wheat harvest just beginning with prospects for at least an average yield. Crops generally look well, especially corn which is growing rapidly. Oats rather ordinary with a good deal of smut. A large acreage of melons doing well after a tussle with beetles. No let-up of insect pests seen following our severe cold winter. Sharp reduction in milk due mainly to the great number of stock flies; horses hard on harness for same reason. Grasshoppers numerous. Eggs, 18c; springs, 23c; butterfat, 22c to 24c.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—Some lambs going to market in fine condition. Folks generally very busy cultivating corn, being pushed before harvest which will start soon. Gardens supplying many nice vegetables. Eggs, 16c; bran, 85c; tankage, \$2.29; shorts, \$1.35; hens, 12c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—Very little wheat worth cutting, chinch bugs did the harvesting and now they are taking row crops. Need rain. Some oats will be cut for grain, more for hay. Very few patches of good flax. Lots of soybeans being planted. Pastures very good but flies bad. Very few hogs or cattle being trucked out. Young chickens the best crop here, selling for 18c; cream, 25c; eggs, 17c; corn, 80c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—With several good rains, but nothing excessive, everything growing nicely. Planting most all done. Wheat headed out, some very nice fields. Stock doing fine but pastures very weedy. Cream, 25c; eggs, 15c; corn, retail, 80c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Ground is too dry for potatoes and gardens to do well. Two hot days made flies very bad. Grasshoppers thick. Potato bugs will not bother potatoes if sprayed. Harvest will start in a week. Wheat and oats filling out real well.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Weather ideal for wheat development. Harvest will begin soon. Crops looking very good. Quite a number of combines will be used in the harvest this season.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—We had a million dollar rain early in June. First cutting of alfalfa up in fine condition, some fields made 2 tons to the acre. Wheat and oats look like there will be lots of grain combined this year, owing to the shortage of harvest hands and high-priced binding twine. Large acreage of millet seeded. All Marshall county farmers had to replant corn, crop will be real late this year. Hogs, veal calves and light horses in good demand. No idle men this summer. Cream, 24c; eggs, 15c; corn, 60c; wheat, 82c; hay, cheap; oats, 30c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Wheat and oats being harvested by binders, and next week combines will be starting. Yields will be much better than was expected 6 weeks ago. Corn and kafir in excellent condition, mostly clean and free of weeds. Corn being laid by earlier than usual and has had plenty of moisture. Most sorghum crops have been seeded. First cutting alfalfa was good and harvested in fine condition.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Fine weather for wheat, some fields turning just a little, harvest likely will be early in July. Most kafir and sorghums have been planted. Pastures best in many years, stock doing well on pastures. Some fields of wheat being guessed as high as 30 bushels an acre yield.—James McMill.

Norton—All crops doing well, pastures good. First cutting of alfalfa made a good crop; if it keeps on raining, will be the best crop in years. Stock pigs, horses and mules high and scarce. A fair stand of corn, lots of cutworms. Wheat, 73c; corn, 62c; cream, 32c; eggs, 15c; heavy hens, 15c; light hens, 10c.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—All of the county has had plenty of rain to keep crops coming in the best of condition. There will be considerable ground summer-fallowed this year and several farmers are plowing up their poor wheat and will keep ground clean for the money the government gives for such work. Little grasshoppers everywhere threaten to be a serious menace if not poisoned. Wheat will be better than expected. Alfalfa being cut, about a 75 per cent crop. Pastures good but weedy. With harvest near, wheat takes a nose dive.—Niles C. Endsley.

Washington—A good rain early in June. Corn up and growing well, was difficult to get a good stand due to cutworms, mice and rabbits. There are hoards of little grasshoppers, and chinch bugs are working out sorgho fields. Wheat and oats all headed out and prospects look fine. Pastures good. Most all first cutting of alfalfa is up and yielded a good crop. Farmers busy working corn. Gardens good and potatoes about ready to use. Eggs, 15c; cream, 24c; hens, 14c; springs, 18c; new potatoes, 80c a peck.—Ralph B. Cole.

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H. C. COLGLAZIER.....Short Grass Farm Notes
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Published every other Saturday at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan. Entered at the post office, Topeka, Kan., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Subscription rate: One year, 50c; 3 years, \$1 in U. S. Subscriptions stopped at expiration. Address letters about subscriptions to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 13 *

June 20, 1936

Every Other Saturday—1 Yr., 50c; 3 Yrs., \$1

Thousands of Gallons Of Rain

Where You Need It
When You Need It

TUDOR CHARLES

IRRIGATION has proved practical in Kansas year after year. Most any farmer with a good supply of water can make it pay, if he has an efficient pumping set-up. Pumping for irrigation in Kansas has passed the experimental stage. As pumping plants have increased in number, they have decreased in variety, and now only a few well-defined types of plants are in general use. The centrifugal pump is accepted as best-suited for irrigation pumping. Deeper and smaller wells are now used, with perforated casing made especially for irrigation plants.

According to figures compiled by the division of water resources of the State Board of Agriculture, a pumping plant which will lift 1,000 gallons of water a minute from a depth of 20 feet, may be installed on a stream bank for about \$350. At the rate of 1,000 gallons a minute, a farmer may put 2 inches of water on an acre every hour. In 10 hours pumping he can run 2 inches on 10 to 11 acres. Think what this would do for a field of alfalfa or of corn on a blistering July day about tasseling time.

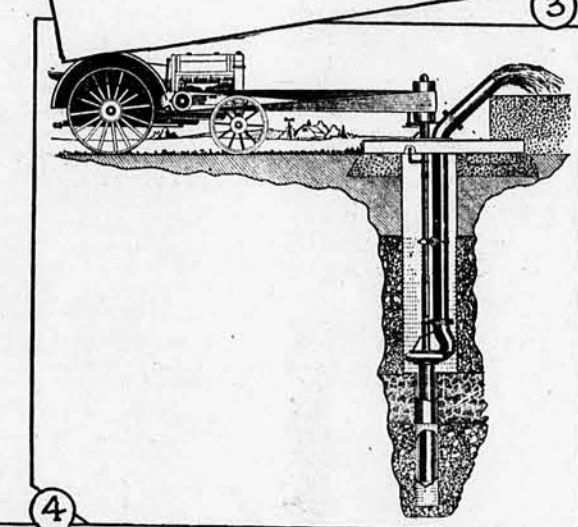
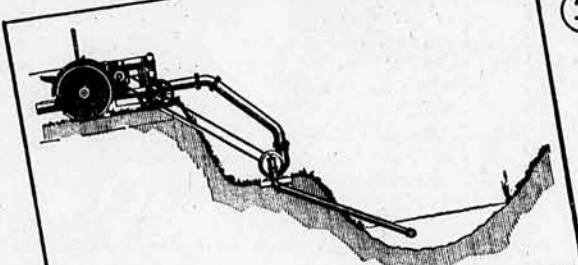
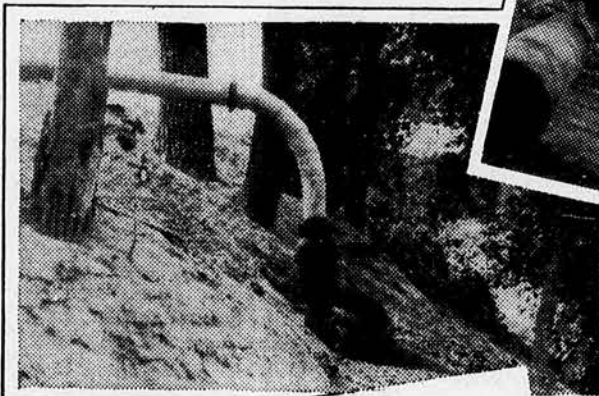
The division of water resources shows also that a pump throwing 500 gallons a minute from an open stream can be installed for \$250 and lift the water 10 feet. A 2,000-gallon-a-minute plant will cost in the neighborhood of \$500, complete except for power. Most farmers will use tractor power, altho electric motors are excellent for pumping.

There are at least 5 commonly used types of pumping plants. The temporary stream-bank plant is fine for the farmer who has a suitable supply of live water in a location where it can be pumped on the land. He can pump water in dry seasons in Eastern Kansas, and perhaps every summer farther west if he desires maximum crops. The centrifugal pump must be set within 20 feet of the low level of water in the stream in order to get a full flow of water. A foot valve in the end of the suction pipe will permit priming, and a storage tank at the top of the bank is important for this purpose, too.

Last summer O. S. True, Paxico, used a set-up of this kind. He irrigated 40 acres of corn land in April and again in July. The yield was 50 to 60 bushels an acre. Corn grew 2 feet in 10 days after the summer flooding. The April water cost \$1.15 an acre and the July water 90 cents. It was lifted 39 feet. Mr. True, who is a good engineer, figured his plant at low cost. He used his tractor to provide power, and lightweight galvanized tubing at the upper end of the lift. He said modern pumps are extremely efficient compared with 30 years ago. At that time 30 per cent efficiency was pretty good, while today we get 75 per cent.

Mr. True said it is important to figure the cor-

rect speed at which to run a pump for a certain lift and then maintain that speed. The speed depends on the height water has to be lifted. With his lift of 39 feet, the practical speed of his pump



is 1,275 revolutions a minute. An open trough or weir box at the upper outlet will save power, as a transmitting pipe tends to hold the water back. The friction in 100 feet of pipe is equal to 16 feet of head or lift.

A permanent stream-bank plant is described by the division of water resources. A pit large enough to accommodate a pump is put down a few feet back from the top of the bank until it is just below the normal level of the stream or pond. The pit is walled with concrete or brick and a trench or tunnel put thru to the stream. An extra length of pipe may be attached to the intake end of the horizontal pipe and turned downward to take care of low water conditions. The cost of a complete plant of this kind with 1,000-gallon-a-minute capacity is estimated at \$500.

A battery of wells with a horizontal pump is suited to conditions where the depth is less than 20 feet, and where it is possible to dig trenches to connect the wells. The wells are put down in a straight line about 40 feet apart and connected with the pump in the center well by means of horizontal suction pipe. If the production of the wells is less than expected, more wells can be added simply by extending the suction pipe. This is important since the capacity of water not always is known exactly until the plant is in operation. Perforated casing is sunk in each well by means of a sand bucket. The average cost of an outfit of this kind, which will throw 1,000 gallons, is estimated at \$1,280. The plant may be set up on a favored spot in the field where a large acreage of land can be irrigated at small expense.

A vertical pump with a single well is used
(Continued on Page 16)

The Pictures:

- 1—Putting down perforated pipe in an irrigation well by means of a sand bucket suspended on a rope, pulley and tripod. The sandbags on the temporary platform help drive the casing, forcing it downward as the sand bucket is filled.
- 2—A centrifugal pump, set part way up a stream bank, lifting water to this level and forcing it on over the rim where it can be guided onto the fields. This is on the W. A. Rogers farm, Reno county. Power is by gas engine.
- 3—A typical installation of a horizontal centrifugal pump in a temporary set-up installed on a stream bank. Tractor power is particularly convenient for this kind of plant.
- 4—A 6-inch vertical centrifugal pump, lifting water from a shallow well, cased with a 24-inch galvanized sheet metal casing. The pump is self-priming and lifts from the surface of the ground. This type of pump can be put near the water in a well as much as 50 feet below the surface and will give perfect service.
- 5—Conducting water to the crops on the Redman Paddock ranch, Oberlin. Inch boards are used to help carry the water in the ditch. Water is raised by a vertical pump.

Rewarding the Most Successful

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

IT SEEMS probable that a system of Federal farm aid will be worked out, the prime object of which will be to reward farmers for doing the things which will be to their advantage. That is pay them bounties for preventing the waste of soil by erosion, and also reward them for planting soil-building crops such as alfalfa, soybeans and other legumes.

They will not be paid for not raising crops of which there already is a surplus, but they will be given prizes for making their soil better and therefore more profitable.

Now there is nothing new in principle in this policy. It has been practiced ever since the first agricultural fair was put into operation. Always there have been cash prizes offered for the best wheat and corn and other kinds of farm crops, also for the best cattle, hogs and other livestock. The whole object was to encourage farmers, stock raisers, dairymen, poultry raisers, fruit growers and all kinds of food producers to raise the quality of their production, whatever that might be. It was, in short, rewarding the most successful and helping them to be more successful.

Then as now and always, the people who received the prizes needed the money less than the poor farmers who got no prizes at all. And that will be the result if the new system gets into successful operation. The best farmers will get the biggest rewards.

At first thought this may seem like an unjust system, but it is not. If the poor farmer had no chance to share in the bounty it would be an injustice. But the very object of the system is to encourage this poor farmer to do better and get paid for it.

It is proposed to limit the bounties paid for prevention of soil erosion and for planting soil-building crops to small farms. That is a good idea. One of the deserved criticisms of the AAA was that those who deserved the Government aid least received the largest checks. Also the bounty was paid, not for better farming and better production, but for non-production. It was fundamentally unsound and unjust. The proposed system will be operated, or at least should be operated, on exactly the opposite

More or Less Modern Fables

A MAN, the bridge of whose nose had been broken down some time in the past, was asked by his curious son, "Father, what is the trouble with that nose of yours?"

"My son," answered the father with a far-away look. "The shape of that nose is the result of an unwise thirst for knowledge. When it was a younger and less experienced nose than it is now, it stuck itself into another man's business. It never has been as handsome a nose since then."

There was a church-meeting called to raise money for the annual budget. A husky, two-fisted tightwad who happened to be passing the church strolled in to see what was going on. The pastor, after stating the object of the meeting, said, "Now who will be the first brother to pledge \$50 toward carrying on the work of the Lord?"

Just then a member who had it in for the tightwad, stuck him in the calf of his back with a pin and then dodged quickly behind the door. The surprised tightwad jumped to his feet and the preacher called out: "Brother Higgins is the first man to pledge \$50. I thank you Brother Higgins and want to say that you have been misrepresented. Your enemies have claimed that you are a tightwad."

"Parson," remarked the tightwad as he scratched the place where the pin went in. "I wasn't subscribed \$50 to your budget, but if you will pint out the durned skunk who stuck me with that pin, I will give you \$25 personally, and you kin do what you please with it."

A man who spent most of his time bewailing the degeneracy of the present times, and talking about the mistakes that had been made, was accosted by a neighbor who was going along attending to his own business to the best of his ability and getting along fairly well at that. "Mr. Jones," he said, "you remind me of a dog I used to own, that spent most of his time and wore himself out running over cold trails and barking at holes in the ground which had been occupied by woodchucks the year before. As a result he never caught any rabbits or captured any woodchucks."

theory. It will not only increase production, but it will diversify production and at the same time increase the capital of the farmer, which is his land, by increasing its productive power.

But I would not be in favor of giving bounty money, either National or state, to large land owners. The salvation of this country lies in small farms. The owner of a really good farm of 80 acres who knows how to farm is economically independent if he keeps busy. He can produce much of what he and

Mrs. Wren

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

MRS. Saucy Jennie Wren
From the South has come again
And, not caring much for show
Chose a modest bungalow—
Fastened to a grapevine post
That invited such a host.
Mrs. Wren popped right inside
To survey things and decide
If 'twas too large or too small
Or if liable to fall.
Or, if drops of rain might get
In, and get the birdies wet?
That she came up here to raise
In the spring and summer days;
Or, if cats might lurk near by.
When her brood first dared to fly.
These all settled; off she flew
For her mate to come and view.
How they worked, with straws and sticks!
For it was his job to fix
All the framework of the nest;
Her's, the lining—she knew best
What frail birdies from the shell
Need, when hatched, to keep them well.
"How much rent will Jennie pay,
For her home?" some one might say.
Rent to Jenny Wren is free—
Free for just her company.
So she helps look after flowers,
Garden, trees, and vines of ours—
And, while working, charms with song
Days, but for her, would be long.
None could ever pay I know
More for such a bungalow.

his family need to eat, and even at low prices can manage to produce enough over and above what is necessary for food to supply him and his family with necessary clothing. He can make his own shelter with his own labor. I do not know just how many acres there are in the United States fit for farming. But I do know that there is enough to supply every family which really wants to live on a farm.

The time certainly is coming, I do not know how soon, when the average farm will be much smaller than the average farm is now. I think the time is coming when a great many workers will spend part of their time on small subsistence farms of from 5 to 10 acres, and part of their time working in the industries established in the nearest city or town. In that way, without increasing cost of production, twice as many men could be employed. That would take care of perhaps all of the involuntary jobless. There always will be two classes of unemployed—the folks who want jobs and those who do not want jobs. All who really want jobs should have the opportunity to get them.

The total land area in the United States, according to the World Almanac, is 1,903,216,640 acres, and the total number of acres in farms, according to the same authority, is 955,883,715. That is less than half the total area. According to that authority the average size of the farms in the United States is about 157 acres.

If the average size of farms was reduced to 100 acres there would be 9,867,710, and if the average size was reduced to 80 acres there would be 12,334,637. But under proper methods of cultivation and

crop rotation, 40 acres of good land is ample for the support and also for the employment of a family. On that basis there would be 24,669,274 farms in the United States, and counting five to a family that number of farms would support a farm population of 123,346,274, within 4 million of the entire present population of the United States. Such a farm population could easily support double that many persons engaged in other pursuits.

What is coming time will tell. I feel hopeful about the future, altho not entirely confident. Legislation may help agriculture but legislation alone cannot make everybody happy, successful or efficient. And that statement applies as much to farming as to any other business.

Even during the devastating years of depression there have been farmers who have prospered despite adverse conditions. Two farmers may live side by side, their farms may be equal in the matter of soil fertility and market facilities. One of them goes broke, the other prospers. Why? Partly luck, but mostly because of the difference in the men. Neither law nor inherited wealth nor legislation can take the place of natural ability, and by natural ability I mean good judgment, industry and integrity.

We are all to an extent the creatures of circumstance. We are not responsible for being born white, black, red or yellow. Neither are we responsible for the physical ability or mental capacity inherited from our ancestors. But given an equal start in life with his fellows, each man and each woman does become to a large degree the architect of his or her fortune.

All I can say is that I feel hopeful about the future, especially the future of agriculture. It is the basis of civilization, of national well-being, of orderly society. Of one thing I do feel certain, and that is the United States has the natural agricultural resources sufficient to supply the needs of a much larger population than we now have, and if we fail it will be our fault collectively and individually.

The Tree Belt Failed

THE grandiose plan to create a timber belt 100 miles wide, extending from the Canadian border on the north side of North Dakota to the Panhandle of Texas, thru Western Nebraska, Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado, Western Oklahoma and Northwest Texas, has been abandoned as a failure. This is not unexpected. With sufficient irrigation and constant care, trees can be grown almost anywhere in the area covered by this proposed timber shelter belt. But tree culture on the high prairie where irrigation is not possible, is bound to be a failure.

It would have been easy to demonstrate this fact before any money was spent. It is all right to try experiments where there seems to be a fair show of making the experiment a success when there is no way of proving whether the experiment has an even show of succeeding. But it is foolish to retry something which already has been thoroly tested and found to be impracticable.

Where Grass Is Needed

I AM IN FAVOR of experimenting with grass until a grass can either be found or developed that will flourish out in the region called the Dust Bowl. We know that nearly all of that country once was covered with Buffalo grass, and so long as that was true there were no dust storms such as have devastated that region during the last 2 years. There was just as much wind then as now, but the Buffalo grass was a perfect soil binder and protector. I believe that a grass can be developed that will be just as hardy as the Buffalo grass, but which will grow taller and make hay as well as pasture.

One trouble with the people of far Western Kansas is that they do not seem able to wean themselves away from the wheat habit. If the rains continue the probability is that next fall they will sow that whole country in wheat again, and then when the drouth comes again they will see worse dust storms, if that is possible, than they have experienced during the last 2 years. Western Kansas ought to be a grazing and stock raising country. I thought the people who have suffered from the dust storms would learn from experience but I am afraid they will not.

Farm Matters as I See Them

My Hearty Congratulations

REPUBLICANS in their convention at Cleveland did a good job. Governor Alf M. Landon, the nominee for president, has the confidence and respect of the people of Kansas, who know him. He has so conducted himself as to win the respect and admiration of the country. Governor Landon will make a good president. He has the necessary qualifications.

Colonel Frank Knox, of Illinois, the nominee for vice president, has a long record of zealous patriotic service, both public and private. He is a strong character, a personal friend of mine of long standing.

I have no hesitation in vouching for both of these men, and can and do urge the support of all Kansans for them in the coming campaign.

The platform, on the whole, is the most liberal the Republicans have written in years. And knowing Governor Landon as I do, I feel safe in pledging that its promises will be carried out to the letter.

The Republican farm plank this year will carry a strong appeal to the farmers of Kansas and other farm states. It assures a safe and sane administration of a sound and non-political soil conservation plan, with necessary cash payments to farmers who join in such a program. The provision that all Federal payments to farmers shall be based on the family-size farm will, I believe, meet with general approval.

I have stated many times that the American farmer is entitled to the American market. The platform recognizes that principle in strong terms. We can have confidence that under the leadership of Governor Landon that promise will be observed.

Later on I propose to take up the other provisions of the Republican platform, especially the farm planks, and discuss them in more detail.

For the present, I will just repeat my hearty congratulations to the Republicans on their selection of candidates for president and vice president, and express my strong approval of the platform they adopted.

We Need Trained Farmers

MANY folks fail to recognize the opportunities farming offers. This isn't true, however, of a Midwest college president—not an agricultural college—who wrote me recently. He believes in agriculture and is deeply concerned over the theory that "the more intelligent farm boys and girls who gain a college education, do not return to the farm."

Much that is said along this line is true. Many—not all by any means—of the more intelligent, do not return to the farm. On the face of it, this may seem an indictment of farming. It might lead many to believe farming is the least

desirable of all occupations. Now I would like to tell every farm boy and farm girl this isn't the case. This mistaken idea about farming is only one reason many college-trained young people do not return to the farm.

Another reason is the distinct need in the fields of medicine, law, the ministry, teaching, commerce and other types of work for the wholesome, forceful young men and women who have been reared on our farms. Wherever we find success in any line of endeavor, we find a farm background in many cases. I am sure cities of our country recognize the debt they owe our farm homes for the clear-thinking youth they send them.

Many of our more intelligent young people leave the farm because of their ineptitude for agriculture, while their ability in other lines is readily apparent. Broadly speaking, it is no more a duty for a farmer's son to become a farmer, than it is for a surgeon's son to become a surgeon. Yet it is decidedly more important and desirable, that farm boys and girls return to the farm, because they better than any other class of young folks, have the background and ability to operate our farms on a sound basis.

I believe one of the big reasons—perhaps the main one—why farm youth has been led into other fields, is our out-of-balance economic system. Farming has been penalized in too many ways. Our system even allows gambling in "paper wheat" to take hard-earned dollars out of the pockets of the farmers who actually grow the grain.

But I feel we are going thru a transitional period. We are developing an entirely different attitude toward farming. I believe agriculture is earning a dignity never before enjoyed. We are waging telling battles against such atrocities as grain gambling. Cities are learning more about their dependence upon the business of farming. Farm folks are learning that thru co-operation they can demand—and get—more nearly the price their products deserve; this country cannot be sound until the farm dollar is equal in every way to the city dollar. This fact cannot be overlooked.

Electric lines are reaching out to more and more farms, water systems are adding their conveniences, good roads, motor cars, radios all are making farm life more desirable. And we are awakening to the fact that farming properly is as highly scientific and demands as much intelligence and training as any other business or profession.

The battle-front on which this country will progress or fail, is right out on our farms. One war being waged is against soil erosion and loss of fertility. It will take the most intelligent college-trained farm folks, as well as those trained in the school of experience, to cope with

this situation. Farm folks will largely determine our future destiny.

I certainly cannot agree that all of the more intelligent college-trained farm boys and girls have gone into other fields than farming. I know many personally who are very successful farmers. I know others, who thru no fault of their own, couldn't finish high school or college, whom I consider more intelligent farmers and business men than many who have had every advantage of education.

Our agricultural colleges have a tremendous job to do. They also have their faults. But I am sure they are laying a very substantial foundation on which future agriculture will rise to successes we now cannot anticipate.

These colleges are training men and women so they will be able to meet the exacting demands of modern farming. They are helping young folks realize that the farm no longer is the dumping place for mis-fits in other lines. They are teaching, along with the actual science and practice of farming, an understanding and appreciation of the finest in music, literature, and art. All of these duties rest with our agricultural colleges. It is for them to teach the fundamentals and practices of good farming and wise living. And I think they are doing it successfully. It isn't the duty of any agricultural college to dictate where graduates shall seek their livelihood.

Fight Soon on Trade Pacts

FARMERS are going to have an ally in opposing the reciprocal trade agreement policy, which in combination with the favored nation clause, is opening their home markets to foreign competition. It will be an organization of raw material producers which will test the constitutionality of these new trade pacts such as we have made with Canada, Brazil and other countries.

Our economic system, say these raw material producers, is organized to enable American manufacturers to sell in a protected market and buy their raw materials in an open market. We intend to challenge that system, they say, and demand tariff equality between raw materials and manufactured products.

However, this is not going to slow up the efforts of myself and other farm group senators in the Senate to put an end to these one-sided trade pacts if that can possibly be done.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

A Chance for Steady Wheat Prices

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$8.75	\$8.50	\$10.00
Hogs	10.00	9.50	9.40
Lambs	11.50	12.00	8.10
Hens, Heavy	.16	.16½	.14½
Eggs, Firsts	.19½	.18½	.20½
Butterfat	.25	.22	.20
Wheat, Hard Winter	.94	1.02	.86½
Corn, Yellow	.63	.65	.59
Oats	.27	.27½	.44½
Barley	.48	.45	.61
Alfalfa, Baled	11.00	10.00	12.00
Prairie	9.50	9.50	17.00

IT IS the season of year when the biggest farm marketing problem is whether to sell wheat from the combine and thresher or hold it for higher prices. The weather has been having a bearish tendency on wheat price prospects because it has been ideal over most of Kansas. "The United

States hard winter wheat crop should be greater than our domestic requirements," believes Vance Rucker, market economist at Kansas State College. "If wheat should go to a freely exportable basis, a lowering in price of 15 to 20 cents over late May prices could be expected.

"If large crops develop in our spring wheat area and in Canada, the market is likely to weaken as the season advances. This indicates to the dealer that he is likely to buy this year on a down market. To the wheat grower, it means selling at harvest is likely to be the safest procedure."

Farmers may do well to watch the progress of the spring wheat crop. Early this month the Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecast the wheat crop in the United States might be less than domestic requirements. It placed the winter wheat crop at 464 million bushels and the spring wheat yield at 250 million. Since a total wheat crop of 700 million bushels probably could be absorbed in this country, the price

of wheat in light of this report seems rather strong. "Exceptionally favorable growing conditions in the Spring Wheat Belt would be necessary," said the bureau, "for the crop to be large enough to result in a surplus for export at world price levels."

These two views of the wheat market are rather conflicting because of week to week variation in spring wheat condition, and constant improvement in Kansas winter wheat prospects since April 25. Since the Kansas harvest comes at a time when the winter wheat crop is largely known, and spring wheat yields are not yet fully determined, the decision as to whether or not to sell must depend on the current market and trend of the spring wheat crop. If wheat prices are within 10 or 15 cents of early June levels at harvest, and spring wheat conditions are more favorable, it may be well to sell part of the crop at harvest and be prepared to hold the remainder for some time. But if spring wheat prospects are poor, the current price level

Market Barometer

Cattle—Stock cattle are nearing a low point. Fat beefs are due to push upward a little later.

Hogs—Uneven price, with a summer peak in late July or August.

Lambs—Delayed spring crop soon to arrive with lower tendency.

Wheat—If spring crop improves, there will be lower prices after Kansas harvest.

Corn—Lower prices in prospect with assurance of a good 1936 crop.

Butterfat—Peak of production is past, so tendency is strong.

Eggs—Slight improvement expected from now on.

may determine what to do. There is little chance of higher prices than have prevailed this month, but with a poor spring wheat crop prices should come back to early June level in the near future.

Taming Fierce Elton

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON
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A DOCTOR! I want a doctor!" Miners and cowmen in front of Miller's grocery stared at the rider on the big bay horse.

"Humph, Fierce Elton," said Ben Lemon. "Must be somethin' nervous to bring him away from the dam just now. Wants a doc. I ain't never knowed him to want for nothin' he didn't git."

The rider was a big man. He sat the large beast easily and accorded with its unusual proportions. Certainly there was about him the atmosphere of power that brooked little opposition.

"Where's the doctor in this forsaken hole?" he asked.

"Who's sick?" Ben inquired.

"I've got to have a doctor," said Elton irritably.

"Import any docs with them last prunes, Miller?" Ben called to the grocer.

"Speakin' of importin', you'll need a new kate, son, if you keep on gittin' fresh," Elton remarked, glaring meaningly at Ben.

Elton took his gun from his belt. Ben ducked, clutching at his disreputable looking felt hat. As he lifted it from his head a bullet hit thru its crown. Ben stood looking ruefully at the hole.

"Looky here, Fierce; quit yer monkeyin'," he complained. "Some day someone's goin' to git hold of you somehow an' boss you till you're ashamed to say yer name. But it ain't goin' to be with no gun."

Elton paid no attention to the miner's grumbling.

"Say, ain't they no doctor here no more, sure?" he asked. "I've got to have one or lose a man I can't spare."

"The doc's gone. Pulled out las' week. Ain't none nearer'n Mercer," Miller answered.

Elton gathered up his rein.

"I'll have to wire an' get him to come on the freight," he observed, plainly worried by the delay.

"Here—if you want a doctor!"

WITH one accord the men turned. It was a woman's voice.

Next to the grocery stood a building that had never suited itself to the purpose of any tenant. So the fact that a woman spoke from its miniature veranda was the more surprising.

She came to the steps and stood there, silhouetted against the blazing orange background of the sunset. Elton stared at the shape, unable to distinguish more than its poise of youth and slender beauty. The sun dazzled him. And something else dulled his vision. He had an unconquerable fear of women.

With characteristic quickness his mind was solving the mystery of this woman. Plainly the men about the store were as much surprised at her appearance as he was.

He came to town but rarely now that his dam was nearing completion; but some of these loafers on the walk spent their time in the mining town that was struggling to grow.

It occurred to him that the woman on the steps was the wife or daughter of a recently arrived physician. Just how a new inhabitant of the town could have located without becoming known he could not guess. Usually it did not happen.

But he gave up the less immediate worry for the one he faced. Ferguson was very sick, and he needed him too much to let the fear of a woman stand between him and the doctor who might put his engineer on his feet again.

Absorbed with the immense enthusiasm and concentration of which he was capable, Elton had just two thoughts.

One was the finishing of the big water-power enterprise which would mean all the modern improvements of light and energy for the industries in the country.

The other was the booming of the town which he had started. His engineer was vitally necessary to the success of the first project.

He leaped from his horse and flung the rein to Ben. Then he started along the walk toward the little house. He stopped suddenly.

He heard a suppressed snort from the men. They knew what made him pause. Altho the woman had disappeared, she was behind the half-closed door, and the boys guessed with what hesitation the mine-owner was approaching her. He felt their amused eyes boring into his back as he forced himself to mount the steps.

"Somebody's 'bout to die. Nothin' short of death and destruction ain't goin' to drive Fierce Elton into that shack—with a woman in it!" Ben exclaimed.

ELTON knocked. He would have leaped the railing gladly when a voice told him to enter. But the attitude of the men silently dared him. He felt what he did not hear, and gathered courage.

It was a girl who confronted him. At least her face, with its clear, healthy skin, and bright, soft eyes, was very young. But she had a distinction of bearing that made her seem older.

After the first instant when his eyes and hers crossed curious glances, he did not look at her. She was so plainly superior to any woman he ever had met in that country. And that fact only added to his embarrassment.

"What can I do?" she asked.

Her voice was low, yet strong and confidence-inspiring. The cultivated accent, the soft grace of her speech emphasized his crudeness. He grew angry with himself that he let the mere superficiality of culture blind him to his own possession of strength and power. The anger freed his tongue.

"Git the doctor, an' git him quick!" he commanded. The girl laughed. Elton started angrily and looked at her with a glance that should have terrified her—but did not.

"I'm the doctor," she explained.

"Excuse me!" Elton muttered, sliding toward the door.

But she stepped between him and the door.

"Are you sick?" she asked, her brown eyes traveling over his splendid bulk with a laugh in them, and something that was like admiration.

"It ain't me," Elton stammered.

"Who is, then?" she questioned.

"It's another man, an' he's blamed bad off, too. I'm here to tell you, ma'am!" Elton exclaimed. He believed she was laughing at him, and he grew so senselessly enraged at the thought that he knew he had better get out at once.

"Well, I'll have to hike," said he.

"Why should you 'hike'?" she asked.

She held her hand with a kind of gentle defiance on the door-knob.

Elton was baffled and a bit amused. He laughed inwardly at himself for being afraid to approach the door and remove the small hand if necessary. He resented her illusive ridicule. But he stopped within two feet of the door and made no further effort to go.

"Got to find a doctor," he replied to her question.

"I told you I am a doctor," she said with quiet dignity. "I only arrived on the four o'clock train. The real-estate man with whom I had corresponded in regard to an office brought me here."

"We ain't used to ladies—well, they ain't no women around our camp," he blundered.

He foresaw the sensation which her arrival was sure to produce as soon as it became a matter of general knowledge. It was necessary for him to see that it was not augmented by any report of his experience with her. His one fear was a matter of too general knowledge for him to allow his meeting with her to provide amusement for the community.

"That doesn't matter," she said, quietly concluding that she was to take the case of the sick man. "I am perfectly able to accommodate myself to circumstances."

"Yessum; but—"

"I'll be ready in five minutes."

Before Elton could scrape together the words of his multiplied objections she had taken some things from the trunk and gone into the back room.

Elton was left to digest the fact that she was going to be the doctor for this case, whether or no. His anger and his pride joined against her.

The mere thought of him, Fierce Elton, taking a woman into his camp was preposterous. He knew the fiendish delight that the miners and cowmen would find in quizzing him, and the prospect of having her about filled him with unmitigated terror.

Ferguson was sick—very sick. But the alarm he had felt about him paled to unimportance when he thought of introducing a lady doctor into the Phoenix camp.

Ferguson might like having her; he had many tastes which were entirely out of sympathy with those of his employer. But he could not find fault if he never knew anything about the lady doctor.

Elton made up his mind to escape while she was out of the room, ride for dear life to the railway station, and wire for the doctor at Mercer.

He tiptoed toward the door.

"Stop!"

He did—with such a look of guilt and discomfort that Dorothy Mills had all she could do to keep from laughing.

"Are you trying to run off without me?" she demanded.

"Well—'tain't fair! It's takin' a mean advantage of a man that's too sick to help himself!" Elton exclaimed desperately.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, runnin' a female doctor on to a man without—without his knowledge or consent!" Elton answered baldly. "It's worse'n jumpin' a claim or stealin' a horse!"

"Have you a nurse?"

"Lord, where'd you think you are?" he burst out.

"I know where I am. I know, too, that you are taking a good deal upon yourself to defer getting medical attention for a man who is very ill just because you have an aversion for women doctors!" she said sharply.

ELTON remembered the look of Ferguson; he recalled that his anxiety for him had made him leave the dam and ride down himself in search of a doctor.

"He's at camp—the Phoenix camp?"

"Where is the Phoenix camp?" she questioned, betraying herself as a stranger, for the Phoenix camp was the best known of all the centers of industry in the country.

"'Bout five miles into the hills, over one of the all-fredest trails," he said with an emphasis that made her warm lips curl in scorn.

"You needn't try to get rid of me that way!"

Elton's grey, far-seeing eyes glinted with the look that came into them when he was angry or amused.

"I ain't lyin'—just for that!"

The doctor was going on with her preparations as if she meant to take the case whether or not he wanted her.

"It takes more than that to make you lie, I presume?" she remarked.

"Yes, ma'am, more'n a woman. I might lie for a horse, an' I sure would for a gun, if I was shy one."

"How far is this camp, and how do you get there?" Dorothy questioned.

Elton knew that his reply had affected her; for she asked him what he had only just told her. He was pleased to have been able to disturb her somewhat; it was satisfying to his pride, which rebelled against being embarrassed by her.

"Four miles and three-quarters, to be exact. An' I'm goin' to ride."

"I'll ride with you," Dorothy said coolly.

"My horse don't carry double," Elton observed.

"You'll have to get a carriage," she told him.

She was exasperated—angered by him. But it never occurred to her that his prejudice should be allowed to interfere with her professional service to a man who might be very sick. Besides, she had come to the new town to succeed, and she proposed to improve the first opportunity.

"Tom Peter's buckboard's busted; and the new hearse that's ordered ain't come yet. I guess I better git out and telegraph for a—*a real doctor*."

Elton had risen above his embarrassment. A feeling that this girl was too young, too good looking, too feminine in her appearance, in her grace of speech and body to be so assertive had come to him.

He resented her being a doctor. It was a man's work, and if she lacked the sense and dignity to know what was best and finest for her, someone ought to teach her.

He reached for the door handle.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

He spun about as if she had struck him.

"What's that?" he demanded hotly.

She made no reply, just stood there with her packed satchel in one hand and the other pressed against her breast, which rose and fell as if words and sobs fought for mastery. He stared at her.

(Continued on Page 19)

Extra Shoes for Mower

When mowing weeds in a pasture, or oats that have been seeded to clover, it is desired to cut above the lower growth. So I made two extra shoes for my mower to hold the sickle bar up. If held up with the foot lever, the outer end of bar would cut too high. Remove the shoes or wearing plates from the mower, and make an auxiliary shoe from a piece of wagon tire. This can be bent on the farm forge or in a hot fire. After bending, drill the bolt holes. When mowing any crop on cloddy or stony ground, these extra shoes will save many a section from being dulled.—R. W. Taylor.

Try My Garden Stool

Just an ordinary one-legged milk stool has many uses for me, especially in the garden. I make the leg a little shorter than for milking. It saves my knees and back so much when setting out plants, finger weeding and picking strawberries. Having only one leg, the stool allows a lot of freedom in bending and reaching, for quite a space around.—Mrs. George Petersen.

Keep Stock Salt Clean

To keep salt clean for livestock, bolt it to the top of a post. Use a short post set about 1½ feet out of the ground, with a bolt or small pipe in the top of it. Bore a hole in the block of salt just the size of the bolt, and set the block of salt on it.—C. B. C.

Save on Chick Feed

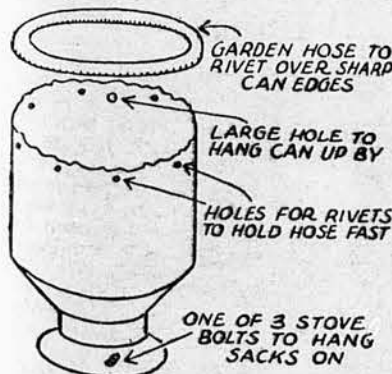
A trough prevents waste of baby chick feed, and is easily made. A board 4 inches wide may be used for the bottom and similar ones for the sides. This makes the trough deep enough so the chicks cannot scratch out the mash. Place wires across the top about 1½-inches apart, to keep the chicks from getting in the trough with their feet.—Mrs. A. E. Ford.

Handy Worn-Out Hoe

Almost every farm has an old, worn-out, narrow hoe. It can be made into a useful tool for weeding onions, strawberries and other closely-spaced vegetables. Have the hoe shank bent backward so that the blade lies almost flat in working position and cut the sides of hoe away to form a rounded point and keep sharp. Push around close to plants. It gets the weeds easier.—G. R.

Holder for Grain Sack

A sack holder of this type will enable one person to fill sacks with a scoop or bucket without help. Get a discarded 10-gallon milk can and cut it off a few inches below the handles with a cold chisel or hacksaw. Procure a piece of garden hose long enough to reach around the circumference of the can. Split the hose full length. Punch or drill 6 or 8 holes around the cut edge of the can and fit the split hose over the sharp edge where can was cut,



and rivet the hose fast. This leaves a nice covering for the sharp edges and will prevent cuts.

Drill a large hole thru the edge of can just below the hose so it may be hung on a spike when in use. Punch three ¾-inch holes thru the flaring rim of the can. Get 3 stove bolts and file to a point. Insert them in the 3 holes and put the nuts on tight. The sack is hooked over the 3 stove bolts.—R. W. Taylor.

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Worldwide Meeting of Rural Women

Seven thousand farm women from thirty overseas nations, Canada and the United States attend Conference of Associated Country Women of the World

Written Especially for Kansas Farmer

By Mrs. James Nielsen, Atchison, and Ella M. Meyer, Lyons

GRIPS in hand, cares left behind, farm women the world around attended the Third Triennial Conference of Associated Country Women of the World. Nearly 7,000 delegates registered—only 2,000 were expected. A shortage of programs and many changes in plans and programs resulted. Nearly 200 women from Kansas left Kansas City, May 31, on a special train. Women from Missouri and Oklahoma joined our group along the way. Missouri had the largest delegation of the three states with 243, and Oklahoma 45.

Three State Special Train

We traveled in air-conditioned coaches. Three diners, one club car and two engines—three in the mountains—made up the special train. Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Peake, representing the B. & O. railroad, and Mr. J. A. Mott of the Missouri Pacific, were on the train looking after this happy crowd of women.

Ellen M. Batchelor, state home demonstration leader at Kansas State College, and Georgianna Smurthwaite of K. S. C., Manhattan; Miss Amy Kelly, formerly with Kansas State College, and now Home Demonstration Leader for Missouri, and Norma Brumbaugh, State Home Demonstration leader for Oklahoma, were in the party.

The trip East on the Associated Country Women's special resulted in many new friendships for the Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma women. Many interesting facts about the work of the rural women in their countries were uncovered. The women sang songs, played games and enjoyed themselves. Home demonstration agents from 15 countries helped to keep things moving. The Kansas women marched thru the train at intervals singing and acting out the song "The Wheat Fields Wave All Around, All Around." The lone man in our coach wondered whether they could talk incessantly for 7 days. They could and did. The women told interesting stories of how they managed to find the money for the trip. One woman sold a cow. One sold 2-weeks-old baby chicks. A Missouri woman's daughter gave her the money she had received this year as a graduation gift. This daughter was valedictorian of her class. One Kansas woman left her husband for the first time in 30 years. Mrs. Martha Attebury of Rossville, was the oldest Kansas woman, admitting 76 years. Mrs. Edine de Friese of Wyandotte

county, who left a 14-months-old youngster to make the trip, was the youngest farm mother from Kansas. Seventeen women from Leavenworth county stayed in a tourist camp, doing their own cooking and living a free and easy life. There was one man in this party. A representative of the Washington Post wrote them up in his paper.

What We Talked About

The 7,000 country women who came from all parts of the world, from our nearest neighbor Canada to the far off land of Palestine, met to discuss problems of common interest to all rural women. It is significant that political differences and disagreements, national and international were not discussed, but such subjects as: Art in Rural Life; Health Services in Rural Areas; Organizations for Rural Young People; The Country Woman's Use of Rural Resources; and, The Country Woman and the Economic Problem, were the topics discussed. The women from overseas and Canada contributed much to these discussions.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, greeted the delegates at the opening session, at which the address was given by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Secretary Wallace emphasizing the fact that the quality and quantity of future generations depends on the rural woman. Secretary Hull spoke of the necessity of friendship with other nations, and greeted the country women in their "role of promoters of international understanding and co-operation."

Hull got his greatest applause when he expressed a wish for the full rights of citizenship for women of every country.

Garden Party at the White House

The outstanding event of the conference was the garden party at the White House. Preparations were made for the party much like any other party, except for the numbers expected. The first plans were made for 2,000 and at the last minute three times that many came. It was one of the most colorful scenes ever enacted on the south grounds of the White House—close-packed row on close-packed row of standing farm wives with crisp frocks and fresh faces. Behind them was a playing fountain and still farther back the white monument, like a stage setting.

Seated in a roped-off enclosure in front of them were diplomats and delegates from foreign countries, including Mrs. K. Vaithianathan of Ceylon, in orange-colored sari; and Latvia's Madame Olga Kulitan, in native costume of white shawl, elaborately bordered, over a many-colored skirt.

In a chiffon print, of mustard-green motif, Mrs. Roosevelt received the foreign delegates, then ran up on the portico to stand beside her husband. There were the cabinet wives—Mrs. Morgenthau in gray, Mrs. Dern in black and white, and Mrs. Wallace in a bright flowered print. Long tables were set up on the White House lawn. Over these were gaily striped red and white canopies. The tables were covered with white linen cloths and decorated with bowls of red carnations. Colored waiters served grape fruit punch.

Mrs. Roosevelt received the delegates from other lands first. Later she announced she would make several tours of the grounds. She did this, and shook hands with hundreds of people. Someone said to her that it was too much for her, and she laughingly said, "Oh, I'm quite well." Only registered delegates were allowed to pass in thru the gate. The gates were opened at 3:30 but more than an hour before that the crowds began to gather at the gate.

Praise from the President

President Roosevelt made a brief address of greeting. He said in years past, prediction had been made that farmers would never learn to co-operate and agree among themselves. He said that not only had that come to pass, but our presence there was proof that farmers' wives and daughters can and do co-operate. The proof, he said, was in the improving conditions of life in rural sections, and now that rural women are organized the world over the movement will have far-reaching results. Farm wives from every state touched by the old AAA, clapped loudest when the President said that the prosperity of city dwellers depended on increased rural purchasing power.

As the President talked from the south portico, the record-smashing crowd of 6,500 farm women continued pouring into the White House gates, and his last words were in regret to those still on the outside. "Tell them

I am sorry I couldn't see and speak to them—but I had to go."

A Farm Bureau chorus from Indiana sang for the party. This chorus was composed of farm women entirely—33 of them, all dressed in black and white. They were led by a Purdue university teacher and sang "America the Beautiful" and "Home on the Range."

President Roosevelt told us the range song is as familiar in Dutchess county, New York, as it is in Texas and complimented the Indiana group on their fine chorus. This chorus told us they knew they were to sing just 6 weeks before. It took \$1,000 to get them all to Washington. They immediately set out to raise the money, and it was accomplished by pie sales, chicken suppers and contributions from the Chamber of Commerce in their county. Mrs. Roosevelt had heard them sing for a conference meeting and invited them to sing for the White House garden party.

Exhibit of Farm Handicraft

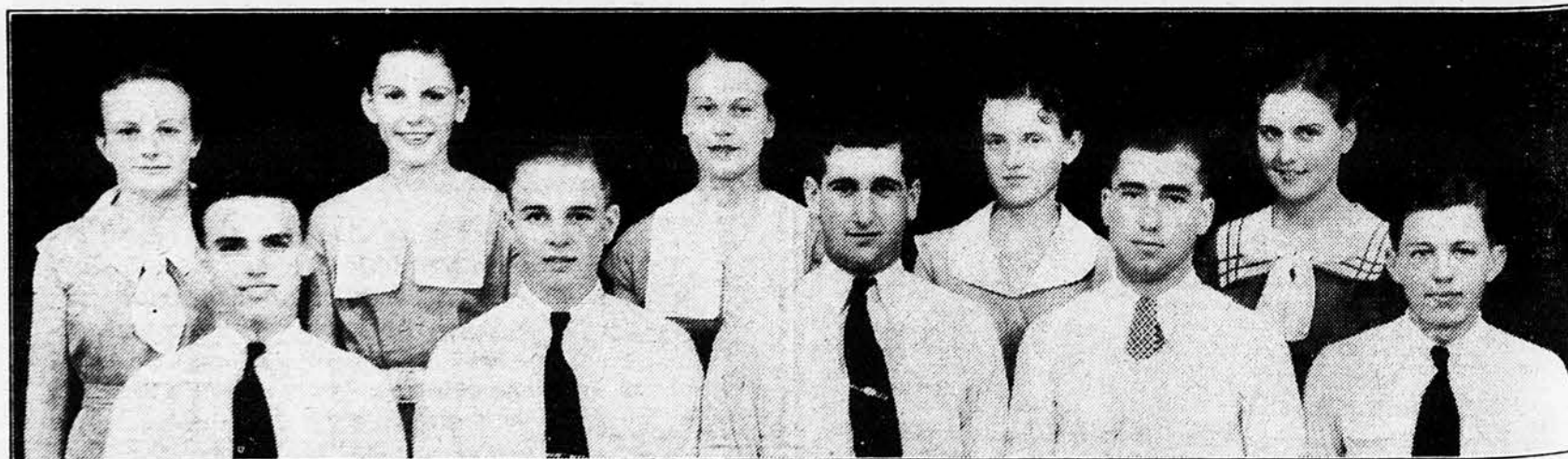
The speakers at the big Thursday evening banquet were Secretary Wallace and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Mrs. Catt spoke of the value of friendships between people of various nations in bringing about "peace."

The exhibit of handicrafts from the various nations and from several states in our country were crammed with things of interest. The natural resources of the country could plainly be depicted thru the various articles made by the country women. Feather boas and fans came from Africa; woolen articles and things made from skins of animals from the northern countries. There were hooked rugs and mats, woven articles from wool, grasses and reeds, handmade laces, wood carvings, pottery, block printing in fabrics, toys and many other handicraft articles which showed the unusual skill attained by rural women in their efforts to make their homes comfortable and attractive, and to provide an income for the family.

A pageant "The Evolution of the Country Women," started with Priscilla Alden and Martha Washington, and carried down thru the years to the intelligent woman of 1936.

A pilgrimage to the home of Martha Washington was made by the Conference women. A wreath of flowers was placed on the doorstep in honor of our (Continued on Page 21)

Introducing the 10 Healthiest 4-H Club Boys and Girls in Kansas



HERE they are! The 10 healthiest individuals among the 19,000 Kansas 4-H club members. These 10, already winners in their home counties, were among the 1,300 young folks who attended the annual state round-up at Manhattan. From the group above also will be chosen one boy and one girl to represent Kansas in the National 4-H Club Congress next fall at Chicago. Those above, reading from left to right, are: First row, Glen Strange of Shaw, Neosho county; Elmer Ludwig of Clements, Chase county; Earl Horst of Newton, Harvey county; Quentin Bergling of Ludell, Rawlins county; Jack Bigham of Muncie, Wyandotte county. Back row, left to right, Anna Louise Roach of Easton, Leavenworth county; Velta Anderson of Byers, Pratt county; Susie C. Smith of Dodge City, Ford county; Veda Brown of Attica, Harper county; Theresa Ann Bowran of Powhattan, Brown county.

Should We All "Go to Grass?"

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

FOR the nation as a whole, the soil conservation plan, which calls for at least 15 per cent of the land which was growing soil-depleting crops in 1935 to be transferred into grass or legume growing, probably is a move in the right direction. It is, at least, for the upbuilding of our soil, which everywhere is sadly in need of more attention than it received during the "soil mining" era of the agricultural past. But in this corner of the world, which I'll admit is a very small corner, we always have kept a nice balance of our acreage in grass. The folks who settled this section realized the value of the fine bluestem they found growing here, and wisely kept the plow out of many acres. We still have quarters and half-sections, with now and then an entire section, left in virgin sod. Except as it has been abused by over grazing, this still is as good as the Creator made it.

Only Way Left Open

From the standpoint of annual money return to the acre, however, this fine bluestem grass of ours too often is below the profit line. There is nothing in owning this grass land as an investment for the immediate profit—the returns are too small after deducting the fence upkeep and taxes. Neither is there a profit chance in it thru commercial hay, as motors have killed the hay market. Stock grazing, for beef or butterfat, is the only way left open to realize from our grassland, and too often the beef cattle market, for the man who buys and sells from season to season, leaves the operator with a headache instead of a profit. The man who "grows his own," or who maintains a small herd of good dairy cows milked and cared for by the family help, is realizing the most from his acres of grassland. But if there is a 15 per cent increase of the nation's grass acreage, what will it mean?

Soil Needs This Change

Do not misunderstand this as a knock on the soil conservation program—it is not. The soil needs the shift from the fertility draining we gave it when we harvested 40 to 50 grain crops, the most of which were sold below cost of production because we failed to count the soil fertility value that went away in every bushel that left the farm. It's going to be the job of future generations to build this back into the soil. But will it work us into an over-balance of grass acreage? Rental from grass acres is low again this year, from the standpoint of actual cash return to the acre. I know of many native pastures and meadows that have been leased for \$1 to \$1.50 an acre. Where the tax is half of this, consider how little this really leaves for the land owner. If we as a nation still further increase this low rental returning acreage, how shall we meet this new problem that we create in our effort to solve another?

Bugs and Smut Are Bad

Wire worms played havoc with two of our cornfields, but left two other fields alone. They thinned the stand at least 20 per cent. What is left should make bigger ears, but even then the

yield cannot be what it should. Black smut also has hit the oats a jolt that will take a toll of from 10 to 20 per cent. No field seems free of it, even where carefully treated seed was used. A neighbor seeded a few acres without treating, rather than stop the drill to make the necessary trip to town, but reports scarcely a 5 per cent difference in smut where treated and untreated. It seems to have been a "smut year," whether or no. Grasshoppers, too, are here in weekly-increasing numbers, with the behavior of the chinch bugs when the small grain is cut worthy of watching.

For several years we have been emptying a string of terraces in the roadside ditch. This has meant bringing more water to this ditch than naturally would drain there. The county road officials have been good not to complain about it, but after every

heavy rain I could see where they could have just cause for complaint. So this spring, we went back on our land 60 feet, built our terrace outlet, put cement spreaders about every 5 rods to keep the water spread to a wide, thin stream to prevent washing, then seeded to grass, lespedeza and alfalfa the bottom of this outlet. Between this outlet and the graveled county highway we graded a narrow highway of our own. This takes us to all fields north and west over a dirt road, which is better than traveling on the hard-surfaced gravel with machinery and horses. Besides, we escape most of the dangers of the hit-and-run drivers and the roadside ditch is almost entirely relieved of its duty of carrying water.

Everybody Needs Paint

The last two hot summers have been hard on paint. We realized this more than ever in preparing the surface for painting the house and other buildings on this farm, recently. All paint, while still showing good from a distance, has been cracked and checked so that scraping almost the entire surface was necessary. This was nearly as much of

a job as putting on the first coat of paint, but it had to be done. The extreme heat undoubtedly has had this effect, for we now see it everywhere, even on buildings painted more recently than have ours. Not in 40 years have I seen such paint-destroying weather as the last two seasons brought us. Never has there been a time when there was such a market for paint as there is now. Buildings everywhere, in both country and town, are showing the need of repainting, and painters are being kept busy.

Improved Both Fields

Sweet clover and kafir were grown side by side last summer by Frank and John Renyer, Wakarusa. The clover was plowed under and both fields were planted to oats last spring. Across the end of both fields a strip of superphosphate was sown at the rate of 60 pounds to the acre. The difference in the four different methods of handling the soil can be seen a half mile away. The Sweet clover land is more productive than that which grew kafir, and phosphate improved both fields.

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His Poorest Wheat

A four-way demonstration of soil fertility may be seen on R. C. Obrecht's farm, Topeka. Wheat was planted last fall on a field, one side of which had been in Sweet clover. The other side had been producing soil-depleting crops. The field was divided by an imaginary line the other way, and a regular treatment of phosphate was used. The Sweet clover showed wonderful results, with the soil in better condition than the rest of the field. Considerable improvement was noted on the fertilized area, particularly where clover was grown. The poorest wheat was where no soil-building crop or fertilizer was used.

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PASSENGER AND TRUCK TIRES
• KLINGTITE FARM BELTS
• SPRAY HOSE

Experience in Draining Farm Land Made Him Doubt Terraces

HE WAS skeptical of terraces, yet in the spring of 1933, Florin Oliver and A. W. Knott induced P. L. Condra, Independence, to let them terrace a 40-acre field to protect about 25 acres from further washing. Oliver is Mr. Condra's son-in-law, Knott is Montgomery county agent. Mr. Condra, who grew to manhood in Indiana and came to Kansas a half century ago, tells his own story of these terraces.

He frankly was in doubt about the wisdom of the terraces. He had considerable experience draining land in Indiana, and felt that terraces could not possibly do as much good as harm. He didn't believe they would carry water clear across the field. But today he gladly takes off his hat to them. He says they are absolutely all right. A relative from Comanche county came for a visit. When this man was told about the terraces he freely expressed his opinion of what he considered was Mr. Condra's mistake. But after he had been shown over the terraced field he changed his mind, and vowed to construct some terraces on his land near Protection.

Now the Gully Is Gone

The terraces wind around a gentle slope. Ending at the south fence they slope upward around the hillside and nearly reach the same fence; in fact the upper one does. The others drain from an orchard. There were two bad gullies running down this slope. One was so deep Mr. Condra said a wagon couldn't cross it. Where the fill was made for the terrace to cross a regular pond was dug out. Today the gully is nearly gone. Only a small depression remains where earth was removed for the fill.

The first rain which fell on the terraces in 1933 was a whopper. Florin Oliver got up in the night and went out with a shovel to watch. Every time lightning came all he could see was a sheet of water. He repaired a few breaks. The next morning Mr. Condra put on his boots and went for a look himself. He walked from one end of the terraces to the other. He said he was convinced right then they would handle the water.

When they selected wheat heads for exhibit at a local fair, the best heads were found on the terraces. They noticed production has gradually improved on the terraced land where the best soil was rapidly getting away before 1933. Now the whole field is farmed on contour. At the top is a field of soybeans, planted with the terraces. Then wheat drilled on the terrace lines. An adjacent field of alfalfa will be terraced later when it is broken out. Now the water is emptied on it. Later the terraces will carry water across it and pour it along a hedge row which can be seeded down to grass for a natural spillway.

Until Ditches Fill

Contour listing is helping to stop erosion on Wilbur Stewart's farm, Auburn. There are several ditches which would increase the cost of terracing, because fills would be necessary, but Stewart runs his furrows across these. In a few years the ditches will be largely filled in and terracing will be less expensive.

Another plan he uses is to sow Sudan grass by hand where the rows cross the ditches. Sudan makes a thick root growth and stools on top of the ground. It will hold more soil than any of the common farm crops.

Easier Hog Chores

A water storage tank in the loft of G. W. Forbes' hog barn, on the farm near Cherryvale, makes it easy for him to care for his hogs. Because he always has had to do most of his chores by himself, Mr. Forbes uses as many labor-saving devices as possible. He has a hose fastened to this tank and can run water into his feed mixing barrel or carry the hose from pen to pen. A windmill supplies the water.

Mr. Forbes uses plenty of good pasture for his purebred Duroc hogs. He has a small field of Sudan near his barn for summer grazing. In May he had to drive the hogs across it and shut

them on the alfalfa for they preferred the tender young Sudan grass. In a thin stand of alfalfa around a hay field which had been seeded for several years, he disked the ground last spring and planted oats. This would have made good hay at the first cutting, but it was left for hog pasture after the main part of the field of alfalfa had been removed. Most of Mr. Forbes' fields are fenced hog tight.

Brome Worth a Trial

Brome grass is proving a most popular tame pasture in Shawnee county. Charles Todd and son, Auburn, first planted Brome 6 years ago. The carrying capacity is excellent and the grass seems to make its best growth in the heat of summer. They have grazed as many as 11 to 18 head of good size calves on 1½ acres of the pasture for several weeks.

H. S. Blake, Shawnee county, has a good plan for using Brome and alfalfa as a pasture mixture. This year he isn't grazing the mixture, but is cutting it and hauling the hay to thin spots of grass in his native pasture.



Soybeans just coming up here—on the contour. A. W. Knott, Independence, stands at the upper side of a terrace in a field where he and Florin Oliver built terraces 3 years ago. The wheat on contour is an excellent crop.

The cows eat the alfalfa out and tramp the mature Brome seed into the ground where it will reseed the bare spots. This sounds like a smart idea.

Feed Silage on Pasture

A new idea in dairy feeding is to give the cows some silage or good hay right along with their pasture. The Bureau of Dairy Industry is making tests on this. It is hoped they will obtain considerable more information regarding the amount of grain that should be fed to dairy cattle on pasture.

The amount of grass a cow will eat

varies greatly. Holstein cows tested by the bureau grazed an average of 149 pounds a day—enough according to feeding standards, to produce 35 pounds of milk. But in August of the same year, when pasture was not so good as in May or June, but better than the usual August pasture, the cows grazed an average of 50 pounds of grass a day. This was only enough above their maintenance requirements to support a production of 2 or 3 pounds of milk.

The practical application of this knowledge by farmers probably will be that feeding a cow a little silage or hay right along with the grass and keeping her in the habit of eating it will help hold up production. Sometimes cows don't eat dry feed or silage readily when they have been running on pasture. Feeding grain with pasture is not advisable from a cost standpoint unless the cows are getting all the grass or roughage they can eat. If this is true grain is a production-boosting addition to the feed at any time.

A Good Way to Cure Hay

One of the greatest helps to haying has been the side-delivery rake. It turns freshly mown hay over in such a way that the leaves are mostly toward the inside and the stems stick out where air and sunshine reach them. Since most of the moisture is in the stems, hay cures unevenly in the swath if leaves cover much of the stems. "Curing in the shade" saves the leaves, and speeds up curing greatly. Hauling can be started several hours earlier when hay is windrowed with a side-delivery. This type of rake throws the hay up in rows which are just about the right weight for use with a hay-loader.

Showing Signs of Wear

Where William Kozak, Rossville, broadcast Sweet clover in his wheat last spring there is about a half stand and the color isn't very good. But on a plot where 60 pounds of 44 per cent phosphate and 800 pounds of lime to the acre were applied, the clover is 75 per cent bigger and the stand improved.

Mr. Kozak has been sowing clover in his wheat for years and has maintained good yields of wheat on the same land for 25 years. But this practice is beginning to show the signs of lowered lime and phosphorus content in the soil and will not work on many fields now.

Graded Lambs Bring \$12.75

Why grade your lambs? This question was well answered for five Linn county farmers who trucked graded lambs to Kansas City. Those lambs brought \$12.75 which was the extreme top paid for the week. The farmers in Linn county who received this price were L. M. Hewitt, Lee Calvin, Joseph M. Jackson, C. M. Brayton and Dillard Calvin.

Furrows for Brome

There are 15 worthwhile pasture experimental plots on the farm of L. C. DeMott, Independence. A large number of them deal with Brome grass. It was found that pulling a small drag over the prepared soil to make shallow furrows about 8 inches apart, broadcasting the grass seed, and then turning the drag over and using it as a float to level the soil, resulted in a good stand. The grass came up largely in rows even when broadcast, because the seed was dragged into the furrows.



A. W. Knott, Montgomery county, is standing back of one of Mr. Condra's terraces right where a big gully ran in 1933. The land is nearly even across the old gully. The only spot where wheat doesn't grow is in the foreground where a small spot fills with rains.

They Ship When Lambs Are Fat

THE Sumner County Sheep Production Association assembled its fourth shipment of fat lambs on May 27, at the stockyards in Wellington. In the first 3 shipments local flock owners brought in 870 lambs, and 250 were loaded on the fourth day. These lambs were graded and marked as they were unloaded, by a member of the Producers Commission Association. The lambs largely grade choice and are marked with a red circle of paint on top of their heads. Weights are taken and the expense of marketing is prorated against each farmer's lambs.

This plan is being used in many Kansas counties this year. It enables a farmer to ship his lambs in small lots as they are fat, and be assured of the grade he will get on the market. Only choice lambs usually are intended to be shipped.

There are 160 farm flocks in Sumner county, and flock owners follow the practice of using good purebred rams to breed up Western ewes. The Sumner sheep association was organized to aid in handling wool and lambs. There is a farmers' marketing committee composed of Walter G. Herrick, C. M. Brooner, J. L. Kelly and Cobus Zimmerman.

Mr. Herrick is president of the association. He keeps a flock of 230 ewes, and uses purebred Shropshire bucks from Kansas State College. Mr. Brooner, the vice-president, had 400 ewes which he recently culled to 270. J. L. Kelly who keeps a small, but good flock of 60 to 70 ewes, is president of the Farm Bureau. Zimmerman's flock also is small, representing the usual type of farm flock which never fails to return a profit.

Just 107 farmers shipped around 40,000 pounds of wool thru the association this year. Last year the clip was heavier and they sold 60,000 pounds co-operatively. This fall the marketing committee plans to bring in some good ewes from the Northwest thru a co-operative plan other counties have been using. These will enlarge and perhaps improve many flocks. Ted Kirton, county agent, said alfalfa, Sweet clover, rye and wheat, all grown in Sumner county, will fatten spring lambs well. J. W. Lammy, Wellington, unloaded a number of lambs on May 27, which graded choice and had received no grain. This is the usual result when good ewes and lambs get plenty of good pasture.



Hadley Voigts grades J. W. Lammy's fat lambs at Wellington stock yards, while Ted Horsh, T. W. Kirton and Mr. Lammy look on.

We Take a Look at Other States

BY THE EDITORS

Chew Well Every 45 Minutes

Dairymen in Illinois have been given a new definition for a good pasture. It is one, we read, good enough that a cow can get enough grass in 45 minutes so that she will stop her grazing and chew her cud for the same length of time. We've seen some good pastures, but few cows ever seem to be able to eat that rapidly. But whether the time is shorter or longer, it no doubt is perfectly satisfactory to both cow and owner to have grass in such ample quantities.

They Feed Their Pastures

The matter of pasture fertility, or how to keep the grass growing, varies with the scarcity of it and the value that may be realized from its use. In the New England states the new soil conserving practices include such details as at least 2 tons of limestone to the acre, the use of phosphate and potash fertilizers, the top dressing of meadows and pastures and the use of fertilizer and lime when seeding new pastures. Apparently new seedings are not given much encouragement without the accompaniment of commercial fertilizer of some kind.

Sweet Legume Silage

Illinois reports the addition of molasses to water, and the mixture sprayed over legumes being made into silage, makes a silage as good in all respects as that made from corn or sorghums. The use of molasses is to add the necessary sugar for proper acidity, since legumes do not have a sufficient amount of starch or sugar for this purpose. With the addition of molasses, or in some cases corn, all legumes used proved valuable as ensilage crops.

Safe Hay for Cattle

A Minnesota dairyman answers his neighbors on the question of feeding Sweet clover hay that will interest Kansas farmers, since we have heard much of Sweet clover poisoning. He says, "Sweet clover hay, properly cured, will not poison cattle. It is best always, however, to feed it in combination with some other hay or roughage because it seems to have some effect on the blood of the cattle in the way of thinning it out and preventing coagulation in case of injury. When fed in combination with corn silage, hay or even a good quality straw it may safely and satisfactorily be fed."

Keep Basement Dry

From Dakota comes this tip on keeping basements dry in summer, especially where moisture collects and drips. Keep windows open except during rains, so as to give a cross-draft. Also, it will help materially if a swinging ventilating chimney cap is put on the furnace chimney. This swings with the wind, and by opening the furnace doors the suction will be great enough to draw ample dry air into the basement.

Push Pigs for Market

Farmers of neighboring states are wondering about the price of hogs next fall, just as Kansas farmers are wondering. And like us, they feel that with the larger marketings in prospect, the fellow who does the best job of growing out the spring pig crop as quickly as possible stands to make the most profit. This pushing of the pigs is a definite plan in virtually all the Corn Belt states, and to accomplish this result sanitation and balanced rations, with creep feeding, is a more common practice than heretofore.

Corn Silage Put on 2 Pounds

A gain of 2 pounds daily was made by yearling steers last winter on the H. J. Osgood farm in Monroe county, Missouri, on a ration of all the ear-corn silage the steers would eat, plus about 1 pound daily of soybean hay and a small amount of other roughage. This silage was made from ears of

corn that were frosted in the roasting ear stage. It was ensiled in a pit, the cost of which was the labor of two men for 3 days. Without the silo the frosted corn would have been worthless.

While everyone hopes that we'll have no soft corn this fall, this test does show the value of ensilage as a feed that can replace a lot of hard corn, and accordingly lower production costs. We have learned quite a lot about cheaper silage in the last few years, and no doubt canning some of the corn crop will be a regular practice in the future.

To the contention that silage either costs too much or the corn crop is too valuable as grain to put into a silo, we have only to note what many extensive and successful feeders have done. Among these is Sherman Houston, of Malta Bend, Saline county, who fills his silos each year and believes that his best corn is not too good to go into

them. At any rate, if others can duplicate Mr. Osgood's record of 2 pounds gain a day with silage and cheap roughage, the idea is worth holding on to and worth wider acceptance, too.

Best Way to Feed Soys

Using whole soybeans instead of meat meal tankage with shelled corn and a mineral mixture on rape pasture after pigs had reached 100 pounds, proved the best way of feeding soybeans in an Iowa test. The pigs self-fed whole soybeans after they weighed 100 pounds, reached the market weight of 225 pounds in 102 days. Average daily gain was 1.54 pounds. These pigs averaged \$3.21 a hundred pounds in cost of gain and made a margin of \$1.24 a head over feed costs. The price of hogs was figured at \$4 a hundred.

Hogs fed whole soybeans all the feeding period, made the best margin over feed costs, but took 118 days of feeding and made an average daily gain of 1.34 pounds. The margin over feed costs for this bunch was \$2.39 to the pig.

Hogs fed no tankage or soybeans on rape pasture made an average daily

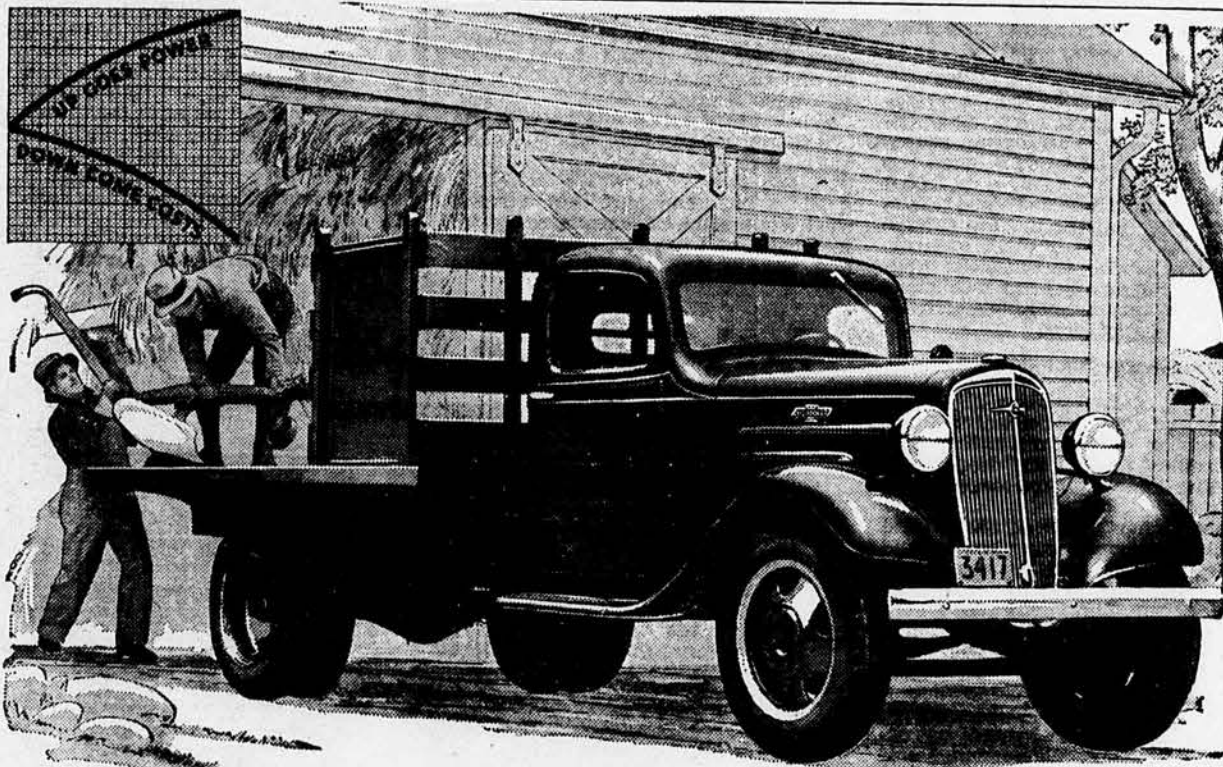
gain of 1.19 pounds and a margin over feed costs of \$1.89 to the pig.

Softness of the fat was increased by feeding soybean feeds in large amounts. In pigs fed whole soybeans after they had reached 100 pounds, the fat was not as hard as ordinarily desired. It was found that when soybeans are fed the pigs early in the feeding period and the quality of the fat is lowered, finishing up on meat meal tankage or removing the beans altogether is not likely to improve the condition of the fat.

The best gains on drylot were made with a ration including shelled corn, trinity mixture, minerals, and corn oil. Pigs were brought to market weight in 89 days and made daily gains of 1.75 pounds. The average margin over feed cost to the pig was \$1.62.

Saves the Alfalfa Leaves

The baling-from-the-windrow idea seems to be gaining many advocates thruout the Middlewest. That is, baling from the windrow with a pick-up attachment on the baler. It requires no more men than if the baler were stationary and saves more leaves.



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Chevrolet powers its trucks with a High-Compression Valve-in-Head Six-Cylinder Engine—the most efficient engine built today—hence their greater pulling power and their greater gasoline and oil economy. Chevrolet also equips them with New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes for greatest safety, Full-Floating Rear Axle on 1½-ton models for maximum durability, and a New Full-Trimmed De Luxe Cab with every feature of comfort and convenience. Moreover, Chevrolet builds every part of these trucks extra strong so that they will serve extra long and extra dependably—and then offers them in the lowest price range! Visit your nearest Chevrolet dealer; have a thorough demonstration of the right truck for your needs—and then you will know that these big, sturdy Chevrolets are the world's thriftiest high-powered trucks. See them—today! CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



NEW HIGH-COMPRESSION
VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE

with increased horsepower,
increased torque, greater
economy in gas and oil



FULL-FLOATING REAR AXLE
with barrel type wheel bearings
on 1½-ton models

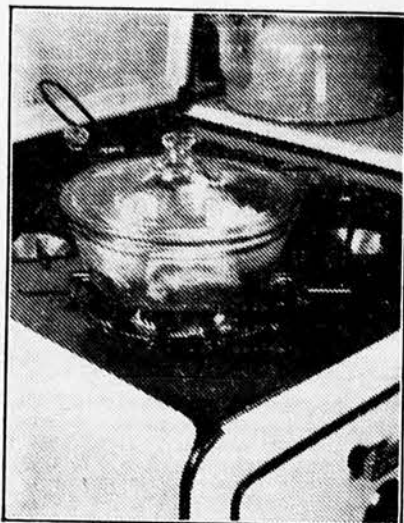
GENERAL MOTORS INSTALLMENT PLAN—MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO SUIT YOUR PURSE

CHEVROLET

WORLD'S THRIFTIEST HIGH-POWERED TRUCKS

Now That Cherries Are Ripe

NELLE PORTREY DAVIS



Flame-proof glass saucepans are a great boon in making dumplings, as the cooking may be closely watched.

CHILDREN are not alone in watching with eager eye for the ripening of this well-liked fruit, counting the days until we can have the first pie. "Billy Boy" assured us, in the old song, that his intended could "make a cherry pie," but the modern cook is expected to find many other interesting ways of serving this luscious product. Cherry dumplings are a delicious supper dish, very acceptable and satisfying to hungry folks.

Cherry Dumplings

To 1 pint of cherry sauce add 1 cup of sugar and 1 pint of hot water. Place in a saucepan, on the front of the stove. When boiling, drop in tiny drop dumplings. The dumplings are made as follows:

Rub together 1 cup of flour sifted with 1½ teaspoons baking powder and ¼ teaspoon salt, with ½ tablespoon shortening. Add sufficient milk to make a drop batter. Drop into the boiling sauce by small spoonfuls. Cover and cook about 8 minutes. Serve hot.

The new flame-proof glass saucepans are a great boon in making dumplings, as the progress can be watched closely. Lacking one of these, try using an ordinary saucepan which can be fitted with the glass lid to your casserole.

Cherry Roll

Make a rich biscuit dough for this, using ½ cup of liquid. Roll out about ⅓ inch thick. Spread thickly with cooked, pitted cherries which have been drained of their juice. Sprinkle with sugar, and roll. Lay in a shallow oblong baking pan. Pour the sweetened juice over the roll, sprinkle with sugar and grated orange rind and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with or without cream.

Cherry Juice Sauce

Mix together ½ cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon corn starch, ½ cup water and ¼ cup rich cherry juice. Cook over hot water for 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Continue cooking for 20 minutes.

Cherry-Cream Pie

Even cherry pie may become monotonous if no variations are tried. For something different try:

In a pie plate lined with plain pastry put 1½ cups pitted cherries. Beat together 1 egg, ½ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, and ¾ cup sour cream. Pour over the cherries, add a top crust or strips of pastry and bake in moderate oven. Cool and serve.

I find that cherries canned in a pres-

sure cooker have a richer flavor and color than when canned by the open kettle method. If the fruit is closely packed we always have left-over juice. This may be made into jelly or canned for summer drinks or sauces. The following cherry juice sauce makes the simplest loaf cake into a very fine pudding. Stale cake or cookies also may be served with this sauce, if freshened first by steaming.

Cherry Delight

A delicious summer drink follows: Boil together 1 cup sugar and 1 cup water. Allow to cool and mix with 6 cups water, 3 cups unsweetened cherry juice, 1 cup lemon juice and 1 cup juice from apple sauce. Let set an hour or more and serve very cold with chipped ice.

Spiced Cherries

Out of an old cookbook comes this recipe for making special cherries:

To 7 pounds of cherries use 4 pounds sugar, 1 pint vinegar, ½ ounce ginger root, 1 teaspoon ground cloves, 2 teaspoons allspice, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, ½ teaspoon ground mace.

Wash the cherries and remove the stems but not the pits. Mix the vinegar and sugar, and bring them to a boil. Mix the spices, divide them into 4 parts, put each part into a small square of muslin, tie the squares tightly into bags, and put them in the sugar and vinegar mixture. Then add the

Think on These Things

The best law—The golden rule.

The best education—Self-knowledge and temperance.

The best philosophy—A contented mind.

The best war—The fight against one's own weakness.

The best art—Painting a smile on a face that is sad.

The best science—Extracting sunshine from a cloudy day.

The best illumination—Flashing a ray of hope unto a despairing heart.

The best biography—The life that writes sunshine in the largest letters.

The best mathematics—Multiplying the joy and dividing the sorrows of others.

cherries, and stir them until the mixture boils again and remove from the fire. Let the cherries stand in this spicy liquid in a cool place over night.

The next day drain all the liquid from the cherries into a kettle and allow it to come to a boil over a moderate fire. If more liquid is needed than ½ cup for each pint jar and 1 cup for each quart jar, add water to the cherry sirup. When the sirup has started to boil, add the cherries and allow the mixture to boil again. Put the fruit in sterilized jars using quart, pint, or half-pint jars, depending on the amount to be served at one time, and seal the jars tightly. Jar rubbers should be used.

Let's Paint to Cool the House

MARGARET BREEN



Light blue, soft green, pale gray—these are the cool colors you'll select for your walls, if you'd keep the heat outside the house hot summery days.

ALTHO we spend much of the time outdoors in summer, family life still centers in the house, and indoor comfort demands certain changes in the furniture and the background. Winter draperies come down as a matter of course, heavy rugs are put away, and warm-looking upholstery is hidden with slip covers. That's a good start toward coolness, but you can go further still. New paint and the right colors on walls and woodwork will make an amazing difference in the comfort of your rooms. Dingy, cracked paint is depressing at any time of the year, but particularly so in hot weather.

Of course, you have to think about next winter, too, when you choose the colors. But if you bear in mind the size of the rooms and the amount of sunlight that comes in the windows, you can have a background that will be satisfactory all the year around.

Small rooms can be made to appear much larger if the walls are painted a light color. Dark-colored walls in not-so-large rooms give you a shut-in feeling, while colors like ivory, oyster-white, clear white, and cream, have a receding effect that seems to add more breathing space. The woodtrim should be the same tint or only slightly deeper than the walls. Dark paint or stain, or a vivid finish on window sills, baseboards and doors will give too definite a boundary in a little room. If the ceiling is low, it can be made to look higher by painting it

white or a paler tint of the wall color.

For a very sunny room, a delicate blue or a light French gray is an excellent "cooler." When the weather grows cold again, rose or rust colored hangings, cushions and upholstery can be added for the needed touch of warmth.

Soft gray-green is a wall-color that seems to fit in almost anywhere, unless the room is definitely dark or unusually small. It strikes a happy medium between warmth and coolness and supplies a sense of spaciousness.

If your living room is large, you may be interested in the color scheme used in a room recently renewed by a clever friend of mine. Here a white ceiling and a broad expanse of white woodwork permitted walls of a rich, dark green. The windows were wide enough to let in plenty of light and the sills were deep enough for potted plants which gave further brightness. To be in the room was as restful and refreshing as being under the shade of a spreading green tree.

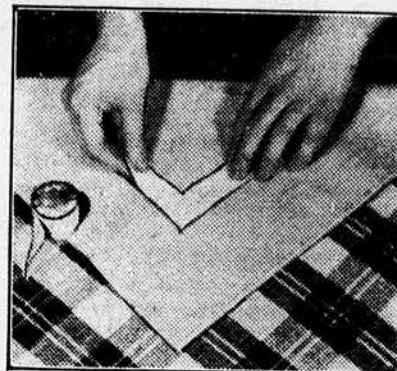
The kitchen is the hottest place in the house in midsummer while cooking, washing and ironing are going on, but this condition can be minimized to a considerable extent by using cool background colors. There's a decided difference, for instance, between working in a kitchen with spick-and-span cream walls and soft blue-green woodwork, and doing your tasks walled in by dingy colors.

Painted furniture is a great help in making your home a haven from the heat. There are doubtless pieces in your living room that could contribute a more summery aspect if brightened with fresh paint. Wicker armchairs, enameled or lacquered in a light color, will go well with the chintz slip covers on the upholstered pieces.

Some day, perhaps air-conditioned houses are going to take all the discomfort out of indoor living in summer. Meanwhile we can do much to circumvent the weather by making a judicious choice of paint colors.

Longer Life for Oilcloth

MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN



The modern, up-to-the-minute plaids and gaily colored flowers blossoming brightly on our oilcloths do much to make our kitchen attractive places in which to work. However, repeated washings cause the lovely patterns to fade all too soon and long before we wish to discard the oilcloth. This may be avoided by frequent waxing with any good grade of furniture or floor wax. A piece of flannel, or soft cloth wrapped around an iron makes the polishing easily accomplished.

The cloth usually wears and breaks first at the corners and on sharp edges. So when buying a new table cover or piece of oilcloth, fit it to the surface upon which it is to be used, placing it right side down. Then mark all sharp edges and corners with a pencil or crayon and apply adhesive tape along these markings. The tape should be not less than 1 inch wide for best results. This reinforcement will prevent wear and unsightly cracks for a long time.

Oilcloth that has been accidentally cut or torn may be mended quickly and satisfactorily by placing a piece of adhesive tape underneath the damaged place and pressing the edges down firmly and evenly into place. That the mending may be inconspicuous, this repair should be made immediately before the edges of the damaged place have begun to crack and fray.

These small aids while requiring little time to perform give big returns when estimated in terms of neatness and satisfaction, and even more important—in dollars and cents.

Be It Ever So Humble!

MRS. CHRIS

We treated ourselves to a show last night. On the way home, with the sleeping baby in my arms, I sighed for the glamour that was Hawaii and the glory that was a moonlit shore and freedom and, oh, anything but the dullness of home. Why had I married and settled down? I might have been in China or in Egypt. . . .

"Mummie," the little curly-head between Chris and me interrupted my longings. "Mummie, look at the moonlight—just like in the show."

I looked. The light of the full moon was drenching the elm-lined roadway, pouring down on our Missouri hills, reflected in a valley pond, making a silver, cloud-flecked mantle of the sky. I turned to Chris and saw his profile, clean cut and fine, his steady hands on the wheel.

The little curly-head snuggled closer. "I'm sleepy, Mummie."

"Yes, dear," I answered contentedly; "we'll soon be home."

Is Your Skin Clear?

MRS. R. P. M.

Vegetables are excellent cosmetics, as they contain vitamins which build body resistance to disease, and health brings a clear skin and a happy countenance.

Fads That Start Fashions

JANE ALDEN, Stylist

Like to start a fad in your community? Here are some gay new ideas that have started fads lately among various women I know. Try them. They're fun and they're practical!

A vacationer in Southern isles noticed the way native women wore huge colored or printed kerchiefs knotted 'round their heads and started wearing one herself when she was out-of-doors and wanted to protect her hair from too playful breezes. You fold the square into a triangular shape with the big point over your forehead. Pass the other two ends around your head, back to the front, and tie in a

Jane Alden

double knot with ends perked up! Use old scarves, buy big printed squares, or stitch up your own gay bandana in whatever your fancy chooses. They're grand for motoring, the beach, or for bicycle or horseback riding. Would make picturesque and becoming dust caps, too!

English women sew wide meshed hair nets to black velvet ribbons and

Make This Frock If You'd

HAVE STYLE ALL THE WHILE!



Pattern KF-9814—Is this you—this poised, happy person in a charming daisy print? Perchance you'll prefer a different floral pattern, or find a stunning monotone that sweeps you past resistance. Don't resist, whatever you do, for you know you'll be needing an extra casual frock for all those busy, sociable weeks just ahead. The soft styling "does things" for you, whether you're a fourteen or forty-two, and it's a frock that's highly wearable from dawn to dusk. Choose semi-sheer crepe, voile or batiste for this flattering frock. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents in coin, or 16 cents in stamps. Our new Summer Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous summer clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

tie them 'round back of the ears so the back part of their hair is kept in perfect curl while the front part is soft around the face.

Here are some new ways to wear artificial flowers: At your pocket, spiked thru your hat or on your purse.

Noticed a well-dressed woman the other day who had four little pink rosebuds along the top of a pocket on a white linen suit. A mass of them were sewn at the front of the black band on her white hat as well.

Schiaparelli, the famous French designer, conceived the idea of taking a long-stemmed artificial rose or other flower and sticking it thru a hat band like a quill!

At the smart Colony restaurant in New York I noticed an elderly woman

in navy blue and white who wore a bunch of lilies-of-the-valley at her throat and another bouquet pinned to her navy blue purse.

And just to show you how the most "folksy" sort of thing may also be taken up by fashionable women and become quite a fad... right now, in New York City, women are seen everywhere wearing quilted cotton jackets made by the hill women of Kentucky. The colors are oftentimes bright blues or the old Turkey red. Again, they are old-fashioned prints in odd browns, lavenders or greens. The quilting is done by the hill women and an American woman designer makes them up into bolero jackets to wear over evening dresses; high-necked, fitted and zippered jackets to wear with linen suit skirts; or over while pique frocks... and all sorts

of odd coats for all sorts of wear. So if you like to quilt, you might make yourself a quaint little jacket and be sure you are in the latest style!

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THE "MISSOURI BLOCK" OR, HOW AMERICA'S ACE "G-MAN" CAPTURED AL BENDER, THE AIR-MAIL ROBBER

AN INSIDE STORY OF MELVIN PURVIS, AMERICA'S NO. 1 "G-MAN"

MELVIN PURVIS, formerly ace G-Man of the Department of Justice...

who directed the capture of Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Baby Face" Nelson, and others. Mr. Purvis reveals here methods used in capturing criminals. Names have, of course, been changed.

"MY 'G-MEN' AND I HAD SENT OUT TRACERS THROUGH THREE STATES LOOKING FOR AL BENDER, WHO HAD JUST RIFLED THE MAILS AT A MIDWEST AIRPORT... SUDDENLY WE HEARD THAT HE HUNG OUT A LOT AT JOE'S COFFEE-POT IN A SMALL MISSOURI TOWN, AND SO..."

SWELL STEAK, PAUL! LISTEN, WE'RE FRIENDS OF AL BENDER'S... SEEN HIM LATELY?

HEY, BUDDY, MIND IF I PHONE?

NEVER HEARD A D'GUYS.

JUST AS I THOUGHT! THERE'S A LOT OF PHONE NUMBERS HERE—ONE MAY GIVE US A CLUE TO BENDER!

"WE KNEW BENDER USED TO BE A BRICK LAYER. AS I CALLED EACH NUMBER, I POSED AS FOREMAN OF A CONSTRUCTION COMPANY... EXPLAINED THAT I WANTED TO HIRE BENDER. FINALLY WE LOCATED HIM."

YES, THIS IS MRS. BENDER... AL DOESN'T NEED A JOB... BUT HE'LL BE HOME AT NOON. YOU CAN TALK TO HIM PERSONALLY THEN.

THANKS, MRS. BENDER!

GREAT WORK, CHIEF! WE'LL JUST PILE IN THERE AND PUT THE GUNS ON HIM!

WE WILL NOT! THAT PLACE IS A TENEMENT FILLED WITH CHILDREN! DONOVAN, I WANT YOU TO PUT A MISSOURI BLOCK ON OLD ROUTE 35 THAT RE-OPENED TODAY! I HAVE A HUNCH BENDER WILL BE TRAVELING THAT ROAD TODAY!

THE "MISSOURI BLOCK"

A RUSE OF G-MEN TO SLOW DOWN A FLEEING BANDIT'S CAR SO HE CAN BE IDENTIFIED AND CAPTURED. CARS ARE PARKED AS SHOWN IN DIAGRAM, SO THAT BANDIT WILL BE FORCED TO WEAVE SLOWLY BETWEEN THEM, WHILE STILL UNSUSPICIOUS OF THE TRAP...

AL BENDER, IN HIS 'HIDE-OUT' GETS A CALL AT 12:30 THE SAME DAY...

LISTEN, AL, DIS IS JOE DOWN TO D' COFFEE POT... I GOT WORD DAT D' G-MEN ARE ONTO YUH, AN' ARE BLOCKIN' EVERY ROAD OUTA TOWN... BUT USSEN! DAT OLD ROUTE 35 OPENED TO TRAFFIC TODAY AN' DEY AINT WISE TO IT!

THANKS, JOE! I'LL LAM OUT ON ROUTE 35 RIGHT NOW!

30 MINUTES LATER

STICK 'EM UP, AL BENDER!

SO YOU THOUGHT YOU'D GIVEN US THE SLIP, EH BENDER? WELL, I WAS THE MAN WHO PHONED YOU AT NOON TODAY — NOT COFFEE-POT JOE!

WHAT'S THE USE... YOU CAN'T GET AWAY FROM THE G-MEN!

NOTE: THIS MAN WAS TRIED, CONVICTED, AND SENTENCED TO SERVE A TERM OF YEARS IN THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY.

...NOW, PAUL AND JOAN, I WANT EVERY MEMBER OF MY JUNIOR G-MAN CORPS TO HAVE A BIG BOWL OF POST TOASTIES FOR BREAKFAST! THEY'RE JUST THE THING TO START OFF THE DAY!

YOU BET I'LL NEVER GO WITHOUT MY POST TOASTIES!

ME TOO! THEY SURE DO TASTE AWFULLY GOOD!

Post Toasties
The Better Corn Flakes
A POST CEREAL MADE BY GENERAL FOODS
MICKEY MOUSE TOYS ON BACK AND SIDES

JOIN MY JUNIOR G-MEN!

BOYS AND GIRLS!... I'LL SEND YOU FREE THIS REGULATION SIZE JUNIOR G-MAN BADGE... ENROLL YOU ON THE SECRET ROLL OF MY JUNIOR G-MEN... AND SEND YOU A BIG EXCITING BOOK THAT TELLS YOU ALL ABOUT CLUES, SECRET CODES, INVISIBLE WRITING, SELF-DEFENSE... OTHER 'INSIDE' INFORMATION THAT ONLY G-MEN KNOW... READ BELOW HOW TO JOIN AND GET THESE AND MY OTHER FREE PRIZES!

The finest corn flakes ever... crisp, crunchy POST TOASTIES!

"HAVE a big bowl of Post Toasties for breakfast every morning!" That's mighty good advice from Melvin Purvis! It's a rule YOU ought to follow! Take it from Melvin Purvis, Post Toasties are the grandest-tasting breakfast treat ever! They're delicious, too, with luscious fresh fruit or berries!

Post Toasties are made from the sweet little hearts of the corn, where most of the flavor is. And each golden flake is toasted double crisp so it keeps its crunchy goodness longer in milk or cream.

Get your Post Toasties now—"The Better Corn Flakes"! And join the Junior G-Man Corps without delay!

A POST CEREAL—MADE BY GENERAL FOODS

JUNIOR G-MAN CORPS

Boys' Badge (left). Girls' Division Badge (above). Both badges are of polished gold-bronze design with satin-gold background, etched and enameled in blue.

MANY OTHER PRIZES LIKE THESE
(See catalog for details)

Official Junior G-Man Ring: 24-carat gold finish. Fits any finger.

Melvin Purvis Junior G-Man Fingerprint Set. Outfit complete with 16-page instruction book.

FINGERPRINT SET



TO JOIN: Send two tops from Post Toasties packages with coupon below, to Melvin Purvis, c/o Post Toasties, Battle Creek, Mich. He'll enroll you as a member of his Junior G-Man Corps... send you his official Junior G-Man badge... his big, thrilling book that tells how to become a Junior G-Man and a catalog of OTHER SWELL FREE PRIZES! Send the coupon now!

MELVIN PURVIS K.F. 6-20-36
c/o Post Toasties, Battle Creek, Michigan

I want to join your Junior G-Man Corps. Please send me Official Badge, Instruction Manual, and catalog of FREE PRIZES. Here are my 2 Post Toasties box tops. Check whether boy () or girl ()

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

(Offer expires Dec. 31, 1936, good only in U. S. A.)

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Hemorrhagic Aggrassin... .07 per dose
Hemorrhagic Bacterin06 per dose
Pinkeye Bacterin06 per dose
Calf Scours Bacterin..... .06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin (Swine)06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin (Cattle)06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin (Poultry) .01 1/2 per dose
Abortion Vaccine (Cattle) .50 per dose

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ANCHOR SERUM CO.
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fast it relieves inflamed tendons, swollen
knees, ankles and bruised muscles and
strains—takes away the pain—lets
them work during treatment. Won't
blister or remove hair. Economical be-
cause a little goes so far. \$2.50 a bottle
at all druggists.
W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

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ALL STEEL
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with profits from holding grain.
Made of Prime Steel, yet priced low
and freight paid. Fire, rat and rain
proof. Write for FREE Folder and
low prices.
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Western Centrifugal
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for deep well, shallow
well or river pumping.
Write for catalog and
complete information.
Western Land Roller Co., Box 16, Hastings, Nebr.

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tional booklets at considerable expense
which are available to our readers without
charge. We are listing below the booklets
furnished by advertisers in this issue of
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fill in the advertiser's coupon and mail, or
write direct to the advertiser. K.F. 6-20-36

- Booklet—Farming the 48 States with
Goodyear (page 9)
- Catalog of Free Prizes for Post Toasties
Box Tops (page 13)
- Folder and Prices on Steel Grain Bins
(page 14)
- Book—Vaccination Simplified (page 14)
- Catalog and Information on Irrigation
Pumps (page 14)
- Descriptive Folder About the Hay
"Gilder" Buck Bako (page 17)
- Folder About Sweepstakes and Stackers
(page 17)
- Literature on How You Can Get Free
Electricity From the Wind (page 18)
- Ann Arbor Hay Balers Catalog (page 18)
- How to Keep Tractor Lugs Clean (page 18)
- Information on Tile Siles (page 18)
- Circular on How to Cut Pumping Costs
(page 19)

Greens May Be Best Tonic for You

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

I NEVER feel that I've really cast
the winter sloth out of my blood
until I've enjoyed a good mess of
greens," declared Mrs. A. "Why aren't
greens as good a spring tonic as the
stuff you buy in bottles, Doctor?"

I do not intend
to argue the point.
I think they are.
I'll go a step
further and ad-
mit that I know
of no spring tonics
confined in bot-
tles, capsules or
pills that are any-
thing like as good.
And while I am
stepping I will
even step far
enough to assert
that these green
things are good
for one, not only
in the spring of
the year but also at all other seasons.



Dr. Lerrigo

Vitamins! Certainly. They abound in
greens, especially the vitamins that
make for proper nutrition and prevent
scurvy. That in itself is enough argu-
ment for greens as a spring tonic. As
to clearing out impurities—if prepared
properly and eaten in sufficient quan-
tity, they are good scavengers. No
alarm clock is necessary to get their
consumers up early. A grand cathartic
herb is the stalk of garden rhubarb.

Spring tonics have lost their stand-
ing in the circles of domestic medicine
of late years and long ago have been
discarded by the profession. We can-
not say there is nothing to the theory
of a spring awakening for the human
body. The sap runs in the trees, the
buds appear, flowers blossom, the
grass takes on added verdure. Why
not expect humanity to respond to the
spring impulse? Certainly this is to be
expected even if doctors do use their
medical jargon to describe it as an in-
crease in metabolism.

So Mrs. A. is right. Greens may be
her tonic, whether they be dandelions,
mustard, beet-tops, chard or spinach.
Even cabbage may be classed under
the general grouping, and when it
comes to vitamins there are few agents
to excel this humble friend. But don't
stop with the spring of the year. Take
the beneficent greens whenever they
are obtainable. You can get a great
deal more iron into your system by in-
cluding them in your diet than by tak-
ing medicine from dark colored bottles
—with a warning that the contents
may discolor your spoon. You can pre-
vent and even cure constipation much
better by eating head lettuce, chard,
cauliflower, cabbage and other leafy
vegetables than by any amount of
nauseous cathartics. For a person who
is sick, let the doctor prescribe and he
may find it wise to give vitamins in

bottles or in pills or other mixtures
even less attractive. But for the aver-
age individual who feels the urge to
indulge in a spring tonic, we join with
Mrs. A. in recommending the tonic
properties of the succulent mess of
greens.

If you wish a medical question answered, en-
close a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope
with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas
Farmer, Topeka.

Not a Trifling Matter

Please tell me a sure cure for thumb suck-
ing. My little girl, 4 years old, has the habit.
I have tried everything.—F. R. D.

Thumb sucking is one of the easiest
habits of babyhood to acquire and one
of the most difficult to break. It is not
a trifling matter for it introduces bac-
teria and filth into the mouth; it pro-
motes deformities of jaws, teeth and
thumbs; it favors mouth breathing
and adenoids and other troubles. On
the same order is the sucking of "com-
forters" and "pacifiers." Don't be
afraid to teach babies at an early age
that the mouth is reserved for proper
food. Punishment to the erring hands
is not often very beneficial. Scolding
will accomplish nothing. Many devices
are practiced to break the habit. The
best way is to fasten the arm in a
pastboard sleeve that permits free
movement except at the elbows. A
child who cannot crook his elbows can-
not suck his thumb. A week or two of
treatment will be long enough.

May Not Be Fatal

What is there about an embolus to make
it so deadly?—F. L. B.

An embolus is a blood clot or some
other plug of tissue carried by the
blood current from a distant vessel un-
til it is crowded into one of smaller
caliber and shuts off circulation. A case
of pneumonia, for instance, that is ap-
parently doing well, may terminate
fatally in a few seconds by reason of
such a clot becoming separated from
the diseased area in the lung tissue and
carried to some vital spot in the brain.
An embolism is not always fatal.
There are many forms and degrees.

You May Not Need It

Is it a good thing for me, a woman of 70,
to use cod liver oil every day? Some tell
me it will ruin my stomach.—Grandmother.

Your stomach is no more likely to be
ruined than those of the thousands of
babies in their first year who take cod
liver oil. However, you tell me nothing
to indicate your need for such a rem-
edy. Cod liver oil is given babies for its
vitamins. It is not unlikely that you
can get yours in a more pleasant way.

District Winners Go to Topeka

(Please See Pictures on the Cover)

A FINAL check-up of district dairy
shows in Kansas this spring,
shows that 5,680 people came out
to see the cattle exhibited and take
part in the judging contests. There
were 287 exhibitors and 912 cattle
shown, according to J. W. Linn and
D. M. Seath, extension dairymen, who
capably directed the whole program.
Eight hundred and forty boys and girls
took part in the junior judging con-
tests and 770 men and women entered
Kansas Farmer's adult judging con-
test for the first time. In number of
farmers taking part, the adult judging
contest, in its first season, seems to
rival even the junior division. The
shows brought breed association rep-
resentatives from each of the four
Eastern offices of the breeds.

Women Win as Judges

Six women won places on the judg-
ing teams. Mrs. Walter Samp, Els-
more, is a member of the Southeast
Kansas Guernsey team. Mrs. I. J. Klos-
ter, Winfield, and Mrs. L. C. Carr,
Richmond, won places in the South
Central and East Central contests.
Mrs. F. P. Sowden, Arkansas City,
placed third at the South Central Ay-
rshire show, and two women, Mrs. Fred
Williams, and Mrs. Fred Strickler, of

Reno county, are represented on the
Central Kansas Ayrshire team.

Winning teams of three, with an al-
ternate, will go to Topeka in Septem-
ber, where they will take part in the
Kansas State Dairy Judging Contest.
Kansas Farmer is giving \$280 to be
divided evenly among the four breeds
for winning individuals and teams.
First place individual in each breed
will receive \$30, second \$20, third \$10,
and winning team \$10.

Members of the various winning
teams follow:

HOLSTEIN

Arkansas Valley
1st—Carl Kimble, Mulvane.
2nd—A. D. Claassen, Newton.
3rd—Lawrence Brush, Wichita.
Alt.—E. D. Kamm, Halstead.

South Central
1st—A. F. Beyler, Harper.
2nd—Harold Mason, Anthony.
3rd—Leo Hostetter, Harper.
Alt.—Abram Thut, Harper.

Central Kansas
1st—George Worth, Lyons.
2nd—Joe McWhirt, Lyons.
3rd—W. G. Bircher, Kanapolis.
Alt.—H. H. McCandless, St. John.

North Central
1st—Lee Thorman, Green.
2nd—E. R. Summers, Abilene.

Trucks by the Train Load

Arrival of a train load of
Chevrolet trucks at Colby last
week for distribution in North-
west Kansas, was the signal for
a unique celebration in that city.
After the trucks were unloaded,
they started a parade thru the
business district which was
headed by the Oakley and Colby
High School bands.

The shipment represented a
value of about \$75,000. Fifteen
dealers in Northwest Kansas di-
vided up the consignment, which
is expected to be sold before the
wheat harvest. Prospects in
Northwest Kansas are the best
in several years. The trainload
of trucks represented the larg-
est individual shipment of auto-
motive equipment to one point
in Western Kansas.

3rd—K. W. Phillips, Manhattan.
Alt.—Mike Schroll, Greenleaf.

Capitol

1st—Robert Romig, Topeka.
2nd—Glenn Romig, Topeka.
3rd—Pat Chestnut, Denison.
Alt.—Vey Holston, Perry.

Southeast Kansas

1st—Leo Fickle, Chanute.
2nd—Raymond Campbell, Parsons.
3rd—James Francisco, Oswego.
Alt.—Paul Fickle, Chanute.

East Central

1st—G. G. Meyer, Basehor.
2nd—Glen Buckman, Olathe.
3rd—J. D. Henry, Leocompton.
Alt.—J. A. Jamison, Lansing.

Northeast Kansas

1st—George Miller, Horton.
2nd—Paul Rottinghouse, Seneca.
3rd—Frank Rottinghouse, Seneca.
Alt.—A. E. Moeller, Hiawatha.

GUERNSEY

Southeast Kansas

1st—Claude Henry, Parsons.
2nd—Beatty Ray, Iola.
3rd—Mrs. Walter Samp, Elsmore.
Alt.—George Sicks, Iola.

Northeast Kansas

1st—Harry Givens, Manhattan.
2nd—J. F. Marsh, Troy.
3rd—Ernest Whiteman, Topeka.
Alt.—Arthur Mongold, Silver Lake.

Central Kansas

1st—Hugo Hiebert, Hillsboro.
2nd—George Jost, Hillsboro.
3rd—Roy Dillard, Salina.
Alt.—Alfred Nelson, Salina.

JERSEY

Central

1st—D. W. Boster, Larned.
2nd—A. W. Miller, Larned.
3rd—George Heckle, Alden.
Alt.—C. R. Beer, Larned.

Sekan

1st—J. O. Monroe, Oswego.
2nd—J. W. Olson, Altoona.
3rd—Donald Rice, Erie.
Alt.—O. F. York, Buffalo.

South Central

1st—Gus Regier, Jr., Whitewater.
2nd—A. O. Jacobs, Harper.
3rd—Mrs. I. J. Kloster, Winfield.
Alt.—Chester Thompson, Elbing.

North Central

1st—R. R. Thompson, Randolph.
2nd—A. L. Tatlow, White City.
3rd—M. A. Tatlow, White City.
Alt.—T. F. Blanks, Manhattan, D. L.
Wheelock, Holton (tie).

East Central

1st—Gard James, Lane.
2nd—Mrs. L. C. Carr, Richmond.
3rd—Chester Johnson, Fort Scott.
Alt.—A. H. Knoeppel, Colony.

Northeastern

1st—Fred Smith, Highland.
2nd—G. H. Smith, Highland.
3rd—Richard Hall, Powhattan.
Alt.—G. W. Smith, Highland.

AYRSHIRE

North Central

1st—J. L. Griffiths, Riley.
2nd—Verland Hoffman, Abilene.
3rd—Marion Velthoen, Manhattan.
Alt.—W. W. Unruh, Hillsboro.

Eastern

1st—Harvey Homes, Olathe.
2nd—J. B. Wiggins, Lawrence.
3rd—Willis Johnston, Ottawa.
Alt.—Irwin Dannenburg, Hiawatha.

South Central

1st—W. H. Hardy, Arkansas City.
2nd—R. B. Jamison, Wichita.
3rd—Mrs. F. P. Sowden, Arkansas City.
Alt.—John Weir, Geuda Springs.

Central

1st—John Kors, Stafford.
2nd—Mrs. Fred Williams, Hutchinson.
3rd—Mrs. Fred Strickler, Hutchinson.
Alt.—Fred Williams, Hutchinson.

4-H Folks Honor Their Winners

TUDOR CHARLES

THE fourteenth annual 4-H Club Round-up made it possible for more than 1,300 Kansas rural young men and women to spend another week of education, recreation and inspiration on the campus of Kansas State College at Manhattan. Said M. H. Coe, state club leader, "We have had a larger attendance than at any other Round-up in the history of Kansas 4-H Club work."

The week included class work, contests, lectures, demonstrations, tours, group assemblies and entertainments. Winners of the health contest for the girls are Anna Louise Roach, Easton; Velta Anderson, Byers; Susie C. Smith, Dodge City; Theresa Ann Bowron, Powhattan and Veda Brown, Attica. Earl Horst, Newton; Elmer Ludwig, Clements; Quentin Bergling, Ludell; Jack Bigham, Muncie, and Glenn Strange, Shaw, are the boy winners. In October, these 10 boys and girls will meet for the final competition to decide who will represent Kansas at the National Club Congress in Chicago.

Betty Brown, Emporia, was awarded the annual scholarship of \$150, which is presented by the Who's Who 4-H Club of Kansas. This is the first year the scholarship has been awarded. It is available for college or university training approved by the state club leader.

Another contest which was new at this year's round-up was the play contest, in which 6 counties took part. The silver trophy for the best play was given to Harper county on the presentation of "The Dummy." "Not Quite Such a Goose" was the name of the Cowley county play which was awarded second place.

Placings in the Model Club Meeting contest and the presidents of each group were Saline, Wendell Knowles; Meade, Charles Ebersole, Jr.; and Wyandotte, Edmond Alvey. Awards, consisting of \$50 for first place, \$30 for second, and \$20 for third, were provided by the Consumers' Co-operative Association, Kansas City, Mo.

They All Like Music

Music appreciation honors went to Harvey county with an average score of 72 out of a possible 79. Phyllis Kugler, Dickinson county, was judged grand champion and first place girl when she obtained a perfect score. Margaret Wolfe, Lyon county, placed second. Bob Roper and Orville Horst, of Harvey county, were first and second place boys.

Brown county won the silver trophy in the orchestra contest. Gerald Powell, Hamlin, was the leader of the orchestra. The winner of the trophy in the band contest was Sedgwick county, which was directed by Byron Jacques, of Wichita.

A silver trophy also was awarded to the Shawnee county chorus for the best progress in learning to sing the 10 assigned songs.

The best organized county group, Barton county, was awarded the big

Kansas Bankers' Association cup for the best county delegation at the round-up.

Marie Antrim, home demonstration agent of Wyandotte county, was the leader of the group 16, which was judged the best girls' group at the round-up. Miss Antrim received an electric clock and her assistant, Mrs. Carrie Marshall, Bourbon county, received a pen and pencil set.

J. D. Smerchek, Pratt county agricultural agent, was the leader of group number 5, which was judged the best boys' group. He received an electric clock and his assistants, Harold Daily, Haskell; Harold Love, Meade; and Robert W. Fort, Saline, received pen and pencil sets.

Most of the trophies presented during round-up were provided by the Kansas Bankers' Association. The Kansas Poultry Improvement Association gave the watch which was won by Albert Praeger, of Barton county, for his work in poultry brooding.

Vegetable Growers Meet

The Vegetable Growers' Association of America will return to the city of its founding, Cleveland, O., September 8 to 11, 1936, for its 28th annual convention. Since its organization the membership of this association has grown to include market gardeners and greenhouse vegetable growers from the entire United States.

Many nationally known speakers will appear on the program in September and two field trips have been planned for the entertainment of those attending the convention. One will include a visit to a large number of the greenhouse vegetable growers in Cuyahoga county, which is the leading county of the United States in acreage under glass devoted to the production of vegetables. There are 250 acres under glass in the Cleveland market area. The second field trip will visit the muck gardening areas near the towns of Orwell and Hartville.

Sweet Clover Corn

A stand of big, healthy corn on ground that grew Sweet clover the last 2 years may be seen on F. E. Keith's farm, LaCygne. Part of this same field did not grow Sweet clover and there the corn lacks the size and color of that on Sweet clover land. Mr. Keith said Sweet clover has made the ground mellow and easier to work.

This experience is typical of the results farmers are getting. Sweet clover corn not only starts off with a jump, but it finishes up the season with more bushels of sound corn. This has been the case even when there has been a summer drouth such as we had during July and August of last year. Sweet clover puts humus and nitrogen into the ground and that puts new life into the soil. It goes a long way toward making it like the soil was when the prairie first was broken out.

25% MORE WORK per gallon

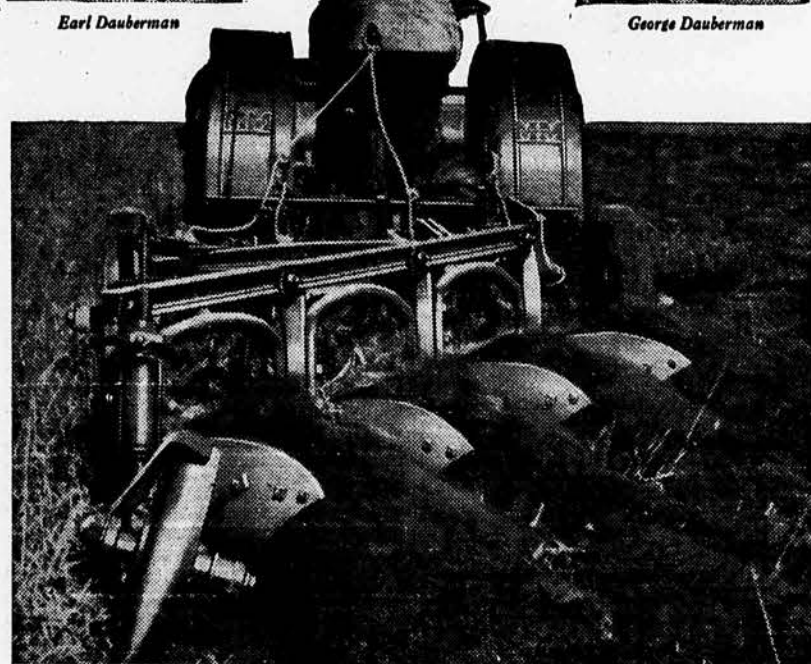


Earl Dauberman

say George and Earl Dauberman of Maple Park, Illinois—who give their figures on how high compression and 70 octane gasoline cut costs for them



George Dauberman



"GLAD to have other farmers learn of our experience with high compression," write George and Earl Dauberman. "It enables one to do much more work with his tractor. It cuts the fuel cost per acre about 25%."

"Our new Twin City 'KTA' is classified as a three-plow job with low compression, but by purchasing a high compression head, which is optional when placing your order, and using regular grade gasoline, it is a four-plow job. We pull four fourteen-inch bottoms in high gear at 4 1/2 miles an hour."

"With low compression this tractor plows 2 acres an hour with a 3-bottom plow. With high compression it plows 2.66 acres an hour with a 4-bottom plow—an increase of 2/3 an acre an hour—yet the fuel consumption of the high compression job is no more than that of the low compression job."

Oil Costs cut 60%

"This high compression tractor has been operating 100 hours between oil changes. If distillate were used, oil would be changed each 40 hours to comply with the manufacturer's instructions. With crankcase dilution eliminated, an operator can keep oil within the crankcase of good quality (hold its body) in hot or cold seasons."

Eleven months' record

"We kept accurate records of time, fuel and oil—Hours operated: 600; Gallons of gasoline: 1283; Gallons of oil: 20. This

record means little unless one knows the work it has accomplished:

1. Approximately 150 hours belted to hammer mill—maximum load.
2. Approximately 140 hours pulling four-bottom plow—maximum load.
3. About 100 hours pulling ensilage harvester to fill 4 silos—maximum load.
4. Preparing seed bed for corn and oats on 300-acre farm.
5. Belted to 28-inch threshing machine for 100 acres of threshing.
6. Many other jobs too numerous to mention, which were light work."

Make these savings yourself

If you have a Minneapolis-Moline "KT," "Universal 'M,'" or "FTA" tractor, your dealer can give you the added power and the savings of high compression by a simple change of cylinder heads. Owners of other tractors should write their factories for complete information of parts and costs of converting low compression engines to high compression. When buying a new tractor, be sure to specify high compression.

Get the better work—greater convenience—and lower oil consumption that good gasoline gives. Oil companies in every state now sell regular gasolines of approximately 70 octane number. Most of these regular gasolines contain lead tetraethyl (anti-knock ingredient.) Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City, manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular gasolines.



These four young people are representing the 19,000 Kansas 4-H boys and girls at the national 4-H encampment in Washington, D. C., June 18 to 25. These four, who won about the highest honors 4-H club work can bring, are left to right, Betty Brown, Emporia; Ronald Beery, Winfield; Willard Shaw, Lawrence, and Grace Drew, Great Bend.

It pays to buy **GOOD GASOLINE**
FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

Sweet Clover "Can Take It"

TUDOR CHARLES

SWEET clover proved its hardiness in several ways on our Republic county farm the past year. Land which couldn't be spring seeded because of flood was sown to clover the first week in September. Part of the field, put in before a rain, was always ahead, proving again that clover or alfalfa seed makes better use of a rain which falls after seeding.

The clover came up to a good stand but was grazed off closer than it should have been in early winter. We thought the severe winter cold would kill the stand, but every inch-high clover plant seems to have a root 3 to 6 inches long piercing straight downward. Nearly every plant started to grow in early March but high winds and drouth proved too much and the clover really went backwards from then until late April.

Fifty loads of manure were hauled on the field and this helped a great deal to prevent blowing. In late April, rains came and the winds stopped. To our surprise the clover started growing again and was knee-high by May 20. This experience taught us several things. Sweet clover may be grown successfully by fall planting. There is less trouble from weeds. Clover is extremely winter-hardy, even when small and will stand merciless winds and drouth. Another thing we learned is that cattle will eat every sprig of new clover even in winter for the plants remain rather green. Grazing so closely isn't good for the crop as it removes the cover which is so important in March and April.

The first week in March we drilled 12 pounds of Sweet clover seed to the acre, on 30 acres of land which had been planted to kafir in July last summer. This had made considerable growth but was grazed off. The stalks made an excellent cover and no preparation was given the sandy land. The disks on the drill were dropped to the first notch to throw a little soil over the clover seed. A few plants had started well in late March when a bad freeze caught them. Nearly all were killed. Little more clover showed up until early in May when good rains brought out a perfect stand of clover. The only criticism of the field is that the weeds were bad. They obtained a start after the clover froze back. But

they can be mowed and the clover eventually will displace them.

Handling Summer Fallow

R. E. REGNIER

To let weeds grow on idle land so that blowing will be controlled, is not summer fallow. While weeds will prevent soil blowing, they will use moisture and plant food. One of the best methods of summer fallow is to disk to destroy weeds early in the season. Follow this by blank listing. The blank-listed ground can be worked as needed to control weeds with a ridge buster, duck foot cultivator or springtooth harrow. Wheat should come up on such land and prevent all blowing next winter. Disk type implements used for summer fallowing tend to fine the ground and bring about a condition which will encourage blowing. If such implements are used, they will do least harm when the ground is moist. The effect of fallow on the yield of wheat at Hays is shown in this table:

Cropping System	Average yield per acre 1918 to 1927
Wheat after fallow.....	26.9 bu.
Wheat every year.....	20.1 bu.
Wheat second year after fallow.....	22.5 bu.
Wheat third year after fallow.....	22.8 bu.

Keep Insects Out of Bin

GEORGE D. JONES

One of the most important steps in controlling insects that infest stored grain such as wheat, is that of properly cleaning out the bin before filling it. Often, because of lack of time, the place where the grain is to be stored is hurriedly prepared. Several months later it is decided to hold the grain over until the price gets better and the grain is found to be badly infested with stored grain insects.

Very likely many of these pests were harboring in the bin at the time the grain was stored. Many of the pests in the bin can be killed by thoroughly cleaning out all refuse of previous grains that might be in the cracks, crevices, beneath boards or behind partitions. After this is done, the floors

of the bin are scrubbed with boiling lye water, and all crevices, soaked thoroughly. The bin needs to be as nearly rat proof as possible. Often it is necessary to treat the grain in the fall for those stored grain pests that may come into the bin with the grain. If the grain is likely to need this later treatment, the bin ought to be made as gas-tight as possible before filling it with fresh grain.

Hoppers Move Too Fast

PENN THOMPSON

Grasshoppers seem to be real numerous over Cloud county. A little poisoned grasshopper breakfast food applied right away may be helpful. The formula for this poisoned bran mash will get cutworms as well as grasshoppers. The only difference is that the cutworm likes his for supper instead of breakfast. Arsenate of lead will not kill many grasshoppers, so one must be sure to use white arsenic in his mash. It seems that the arsenate of lead acts too slowly for grasshoppers.

Clover Helps His Grass

Sweet clover will help bring worn-out crop land back to grass. Elmer Ash, Medicine Lodge, planted his contracted acres to Sweet clover. It was worn-out land which hadn't been producing well. He noticed buffalo and bunch grass came back quicker where the clover was growing. The explanation of local farmers is that the clover adds needed nitrogen which helps grass do better. At the same time it makes pasture and holds the soil. The farm Elmer Ash lives on lies in a valley surrounded by pastures which are matted with excellent buffalo and bunch grass. If the native grass can be brought back, unproductive crop land will be worth something. A thin stand of clover probably will allow grass to resod sooner. After the first year or two it

Held Rain on Sod Slopes

Contour-furrowing is a good way to help buffalo pastures which lose water because they slope. Bud Ketchum, Thomas county, furrowed his pasture this spring. An inch of rain early in May filled the furrows. After 2½ inches more had fallen the water was backed up on the grass as much as 4 to 5 feet. A moisture test showed 27 inches of wet soil below the furrows, 17 inches half way between contour furrows and only 10 inches of moisture on the same degree of slope where no contouring was done.

County Agent M. M. Taylor, said no definite conclusions could be drawn from these early results, but it begins to look as if they could expect some very good results. Mr. Ketchum estimated a 40 per cent run-off on pastures not contoured and none on contoured sod.

might be well to prevent the clover from reseeding too heavily. Grazing will do this. In thin clover, resodding with bunches of buffalo sod on each square rod, or thicker would speed the job, if the grass is not now distributed over the field.

Safety Points for Ewes

In buying Western or range ewes for a farm flock, mouths and udders need particular attention. The ewes culled from range flocks and sent to market often have poor teeth or spoiled udders. If young, sound ewes are obtained, they should raise two crops of lambs before it is necessary to market the ewes.—F. W. Bell.

Thousands of Gallons of Rain

(Continued from Page 3)

by many farmers in the valleys of Central and Western Kansas. This type of pump also is adapted to water levels as deep as 40 to 50 feet. An open pit about 6 feet in diameter is dug to the water. A perforated well casing is sunk thru the water-bearing sand and the pit walled up. A vertical centrifugal pump hangs in the pit. If the pump is a few inches in the water it will be self-priming. In a plant of this kind it is important to get a pump which fits the flow of water, for too large a pump would be a needless expense. A plant of this kind can be completely installed in a well which is 60 feet to water at a cost of around \$650. It would be capable of supplying an inch of water for nearly 30 acres every 24 hours.

One other type of pumping plant is in general use, altho not commonly found on Kansas farms. It is the deep-well turbine pump. The cost is too great for ordinary crops and farming.

Depend on a Test Well

The well is the heart of the irrigation plant, warns the division of water resources. The success or failure of the entire plant depends upon it. The best grade of machinery, and the most carefully drawn plans cannot make an irrigation plant successful if the well fails to yield the water expected of it. A test well is the only means of determining what sizes of pump and pipe are needed. The test well will show the depth to the water table, the nature of the water-bearing material, whether coarse or fine sand, and thickness of each type of earth.

"Failure to have a test made before constructing a plant has been the cause of more unnecessary expense, low efficiency and general dissatisfaction than any other single factor," says George Knapp, chief engineer of the water resources division.

If you desire assistance in making a test well, Kansas Farmer will gladly take the matter up with the proper authorities of the Board of Agriculture.

The division of water resources of the State Board of Agriculture is authorized by law to send an engineer to visit the site of any proposed irrigation plant in the state, upon the request of any Kansas citizen, and give advice on the problem of installing a plant or constructing a dam to create

Help on Irrigation

Irrigation brings up numerous problems which we haven't met in our every-day work. It takes careful figuring and considerable information to set up a practical and efficient irrigation plant. Kansas Farmer offers free irrigation service for this summer. Send in your problem early and we will gladly see that they reach the proper sources of information.

a reservoir. Plans will be provided for such plants if they involve individual farms only. Such visits are made with the understanding that the actual expenses of the trip will be paid by the farmer or farm owner.

Use Sand Bags and Bucket

The perforated casing of a shallow water well is sunk by means of sand-bags and a sand bucket. A pit is dug down to water before starting the casing. Then the bags are loaded on a plank platform which is on top of the casing. The sand bucket is raised and lowered by means of a tripod made of 4 by 4's set over the well. If a thin layer of clay or shale is struck it usually can be broken by means of a post auger on a long pipe or a spud.

An important point in farm irrigation is to have the ground ready before planting, recommends F. C. Fenton, Kansas agricultural engineer. Land which looks level to the eye may not carry water half way across the field. A great deal of good can be done by surveying the land and smoothing it more or less. Sometimes a few slight changes in the surface will help immeasurably in carrying the water over the land. Irrigation is just the opposite of drainage. You have to get the water higher than the ground around it. The floor of the ditch has to be at least on a level with surrounding ground or the water will not empty out. In making a ditch the soil needs to be brought up from both sides and not thrown out of the ditch. This will allow all the water to drain out and get to the crops.

Why Farm Folks Like Electric Cookery!

1. Cost is very reasonable.
2. It is fast.
3. The kitchen stays cool.
4. There is no pot scouring.
5. It is simple.
6. Reduces kitchen hours.

Now You May Rent an Electric Range

Our customers may obtain full information regarding this Rental Plan at our nearest office.

The Kansas Power and Light Company



Kaw Potatoes Hit Double Luck

J. M. PARKS

A GOOD crop of potatoes virtually is assured, and a favorable price seems next to certain in the opinion of experts with the 16th Annual Kaw Valley Potato Tour, covering many farms between Kansas City and Manhattan, June 11 and 12. That is double luck. The condition of the crop is fine at present and with continued favorable weather, Kaw Valley growers will produce the best acreage yield since 1932, according to E. H. Leker, Kansas State College.

During the 2 days, about 150 potato producers, railroad representatives and business men put the potato, King of the Kaw Valley, under close observation. The first farm visited was that of Charles Speaker, at Turner, who was the first man in Kansas to produce 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre. Methods of cultivation, as well as seed treatment, fertilization and irrigation were studied. Much interest was shown in a field of potatoes from junior seed on the farm of Alden Miller, Muncie, which was given only one plowing instead of two. To the surprise of the more industrious farmers, these potatoes compared very favorably with those given a second cultivation. The tour reached the farm of Luther Kindred, Bonner Springs, just in time to witness the process of irrigation. Mr. Kindred believes this is one year in which it will pay to irrigate. It is costing him \$10 an acre to put water on his potatoes but his past experience showed that irrigation increased the yield 60 bushels an acre.

Despite the general practice of seed treatment, some diseased plants were found. About 7 per cent of the plants on the farm of James Tudhope, Linwood, showed Rhizoctonia infection. Mr. Tudhope was puzzled about the presence of disease until the college folks explained to him the infection remained in the soil from last year's crop of juniors and did some damage to this year's crop, although the seed was treated. However, in the future, Mr. Tudhope will run some crop other than potatoes immediately after using native seed for fall planting.

In summing up the results of treated seed in the last 15 years, Mr. Leker says: "The single improved method of using treated seed has resulted in more than an average increase to the acre of 30.6 bushels a year to the Kaw Valley growers. During that time, use of certified seed instead of commercial seed has brought to the growers of the valley 35.9 more bushels an acre than before this practice was adopted."

According to Jesse Haney, marketing agent for the Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association, the commercial acreage in the Kaw Valley this year is around 8,000 acres, which is greater than any in the last 3 or 4 years, but less than in the late twenties. Mr. Haney suggests that growers, this year, provide for a good grade of "number twos" by using 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 screens. It is believed if No. 2s are kept up to a good standard they will sell profitably thruout the season.

The Kaw Valley potato producers are to have some favorable breaks this year, in the opinion of D. C. Beeler of the Federal Department of Agriculture, who addressed them. He read telegrams from potato producing regions of various parts of the country, showing that the yields and quality in other sections generally are low and that whereas in recent years an abundant supply from other regions has kept the price down, even while the Kaw Valley had few potatoes, this year the figures are reversed. The Kaw Valley has a chance for a good crop, while the low production along the Atlantic coast, due to drought, undoubtedly will result in a favorable price.

Too Much Moisture

Many repair bills on frame buildings are caused by moisture getting into poorly constructed parts. Many doors on garages, barns and other buildings are constructed so rain or melting snow seeps behind braces or cross-sections with no way of drying out, thus causing rot. Metal drip-caps over windows and doors prevent water from getting behind casings. A good coat of paint also helps.

Need Level Row-Middles

When cultivating corn and other row crops this year, why not pay particular attention to keeping the middles level? There will be barley and wheat drilled in the middles this fall, and a much better stand will result if the ground is smooth. Wider shovels on the order of sweeps get the weeds, save roots of crops and leave the surface in good condition.

Three Star Students

An unusual distinction went to three Montgomery high school students recently, when they were chosen for

membership in the National Honor Society. Mabel Forbes, Otis Harp and Norman Fink, all of Cherryvale, started to Howard school, District 81, in the fall of 1923. They attended this rural school together and then went thru 4 years of high school in the same class. This spring they were chosen for the honor society, along with several other members of their graduating class. The merits on which this choice is based are character, leadership, service and scholarship.

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Write for Catalog and prices on our new steel sweeprakes for Farmall, John Deere, Oliver, Allis-Chalmers and Case Tractors; also wood and steel stackers and horse-drawn sweeprakes.
WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 91, Hastings, Neb.

McCORMICK-DEERING The Grain-Saving Thresher



Give your threshing job to the McCormick-Deering All-Steel Thresher—then you can be sure of getting the full return from your crops. Grain-saving and clean-threshing features have won a wide reputation for it. Its modern design, clean work, simple and convenient adjustments, and roller bearings at many points for smooth operation appeal to farmers everywhere.

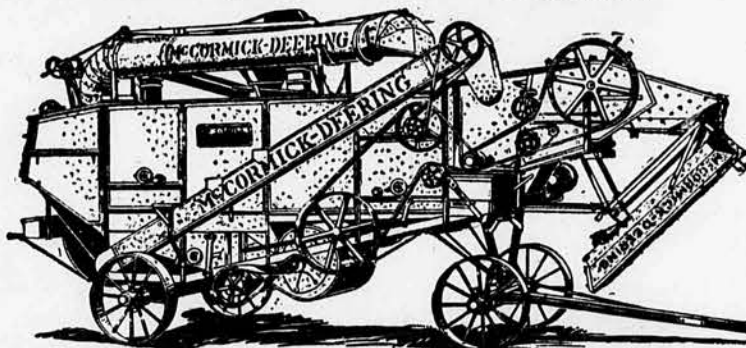
The four-section, roller-bearing straw rack is one of the features that have contributed to the popularity of the McCormick-Deering. It is mounted on two crankshafts with throws so arranged that no two sections of the rack can possibly be in the same position at the

same time. The straw is given a vigorous shaking and tossing as it moves to the rear, effecting complete separation of the grain.

When you investigate the McCormick-Deering, you will appreciate why it means more money in your pocket to thresh with this machine. It is built in two sizes, and equipment is available for threshing a wide variety of crops other than small grains. The line also includes machines built expressly for threshing clover and alfalfa on a commercial scale. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer for full details.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois



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Most Important Grain Crop

EVEN if Southeastern Kansas is not widely recognized as a wheat territory, wheat is by far the most important grain crop there, and year after year the total yields of wheat for certain Southeastern counties will compare with those of Western counties. These facts are presented to show that Kansas truly is a leading wheat state from end to end.

Contrary to the situation in many Kansas counties, the low lands of Southeastern Kansas are best adapted to wheat. On H. B. Miller's farm, Sycamore, there was wheat on June 1 which looked as if it would yield in the neigh-

borhood of 35 bushels to the acre. It was a variety commonly known as White Fultz.

Variety test plots on Mr. Miller's farm also showed the characteristics of other varieties. There were Harvest Queen, Clarkan, Fulcaster, and Kawvale of the soft and semi-hard wheats; and Kanred, Turkey, Tenmarq and Blackhull of the hard wheats. The latter are not recommended for Southeastern Kansas, but in the agricultural experiment station's constant efforts toward improved quality, plant workers continue to test these varieties under all kinds of conditions.



A. W. Knott holds Turkey wheat, taller and not yet ripe, in his left hand. In his right he is examining the heads of Tenmarq which is much shorter but almost ripe. These are variety test plots on H. B. Miller's farm, Sycamore.

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Cattlemen Speak Their Mind

BRIGHT sunshine, following a day of general rains in every section of Kansas, spread light on a real Cattle Feeder's Day at Kansas State College on June 6. It was the 24th such program held at Manhattan. Before 9 o'clock farmers were busy looking over experimental cattle. Dean Call, of the division of agriculture, welcomed the gathering and expressed his thanks of the fine help the college has received from farmers' organizations, the stockyards companies, and the farm and dairy press. He then introduced Guy Josseland, Copeland, vice president of the Kansas Farm Bureau who summarized some of the factors which he said were responsible for agricultural problems and told what could be done to overcome them.

He praised co-operative marketing of farm products, reciprocal trade agreements, and advocated a regulated currency to prevent business depressions. Mr. Josseland said the recent depression could have been halted in 1930 by currency regulation. He said grazing on the public domain might have to be checked if livestock surpluses should threaten.

June Foltz, Wakarusa, represented the Kansas Grange and made a plea for protection of United States markets. He said the Grange has been working on farm problems since the '70s. He believes Kansas farmers would rather sell their products to a well-paid American laborer than to a foreign worker who makes only 25 or 30 cents a day.

The president of the Kansas Farmer's Union, John Vesecky, Timken, spoke of marketing efforts among farmers. He said the truck has changed the livestock marketing picture a lot, by now hauling about half of all market livestock. It has made possible the springing up of small packing companies all over Kansas. Under these

circumstances he thinks perhaps direct marketing may be justifiable if regulated for protection of the farmer. He said we needed a marketing machine which will function for the farmer as well as the packer.

"I never saw Kansas look better," said W. H. Burke, Little River, president of the Kansas Livestock Association. Interest rates are too high and the bankers know it, the Rice county cattleman, banker and grain dealer told his friends. Money is the cheapest in history and farmers should be able to get it at a lower rate.

In the afternoon summary of the cattle feeding tests, A. D. Weber told how the trials were conducted and said the following observations had been made as a result:

Barley should be ground for cattle feeding.

Bloat may occur with barley feeding, but will be lessened by care in getting the cattle on full feed slowly.

Barley is just as palatable as corn, and cattle will make as good gains on it. It isn't necessary to feed a dry roughage with barley—silage will do.

Barley need not be mixed with corn for feeding.

Ground barley was worth 85 per cent as much a bushel or 99 per cent as much a pound, as ground shelled corn in a cattle ration, when it was fed with silage. With alfalfa hay it was worth 76 per cent as much a bushel and 88 per cent as much a pound.

Altho the gathering was predominantly cattlemen, close interest was shown in R. F. Cox's summary of lamb feeding experiments in past years at the station. These results have been brought to you thru the pages of Kansas Farmer at different times in the past. Recent meetings on lamb feeding have been at Garden City, where experiments now are conducted.

Questions Cattle Feeders Asked

Some of the questions asked by farmers on Cattle Feeders' Day at Kansas State College, June 6, with answers given by college livestock and market men, were:

Why do I have worms in dehorning sores sometimes and not at other times?

You are likely to have screw worms with open sores any time from spring until early fall. The fly just happened not to be present when trouble didn't occur.

How does unground fodder compare with silage?

One acre in form of silage will go as far as 2 acres in the bundle. Average grinding improves fodder by 25 to 30 per cent. One type of grinder will improve it as much as 46 per cent.

How would you market yearling steers now on grass which were well wintered?

Graze until August 1, then full-feed for 90 to 100 days if they are good quality. If not, sell off grass or winter feed.

How about labor costs on figuring the cost of the experimental steers?

Since feed was charged at Kansas City price, this spread would have cared for labor.

What causes fat steers to bloat?

May be the nature of the steer, but about 70 per cent is due to trying to get the steer on feed too quickly. He will start bloating after being fed 100 to 150 days.

Why do you buy cattle so high? Can't you watch the market and buy on low points?

In the first place the experiments have to be run at a certain time and cattle must be bought even if price is high. In second place, if steers are bought low, farmers will say they can't get them bought that cheaply.

Will it pay to feed cottonseed meal to steers on grass, if they are to be fed later?

No, if they are getting only grass and no grain.

Why do you experiment with feeds other than alfalfa and corn?

About one out of five of our Kansas farms raise alfalfa, but all of them can raise silage.

How is rye for cattle feed, and how do you feed it?

Feed the same as barley. It isn't very palatable and cattle won't eat it readily, unless mixed with other grains.

Why does fodder silage get blacker than fresh chopped silage?

Because more air gets to it under usual methods. It needs moisture added and careful packing.

How about soybean meal for cattle?

It is all right to use if it is cheaper than cottonseed meal.

How is blackstrap molasses as a cattle feed?

Cattle will look fine in the feedlot, but at market will appear "grassy."

Which makes better silage, corn or sorghums?

Usually sorghums do because they are juicier, yield more grain, and make higher tonnage to the acre.

How soon can you get cattle on full feed?

Some people have done it in 15 days, but it pays to take plenty of time. The only advantage in speed is to save time, and there are sometimes bad results from crowding cattle.

Would it pay to graze cows that are ready for the killers another 30 days?

Ordinarily it wouldn't, but this year stock cattle are high and in strong position for summer, so cow prices might hold up.

Does it pay to grind alfalfa for lambs?

Not unless self-feeding, then grain is mixed with chopped hay.

Does it pay to grind corn for creep-feeding calves?

Maybe until they are about 4 months old. They sometimes eat better.

What is the prospective price for stockers and feeders this fall?

Lower prices are indicated due to losses this spring. But if there should be a big corn crop farmers might crowd the price up above a year before.

I have some 1,000-pound steers on grass. Will it pay to fatten them?

Wait and see how the corn crop is coming. If there is a big crop you might sell as feeders.

Is prairie hay good cattle feed?

Yes, but it is low in protein.

How about oats to winter cattle?

Five pounds of oats are worth about as much as 4 pounds of corn.

How can we make a profit feeding cattle?

No business on earth will make a profit every year. Feeding lighter cattle is the most important factor in making feeding safer.

Why did you self-feed the cattle?

To prevent variables in the amounts of grain fed.

Cheap Grain Harvest

It cost Bert T. Shaft, of Maize, less than 2 cents a bushel to harvest and bin his small grain last summer. He used a small-type combine equipped with rubber tires and operated by power take-off from the tractor. It traveled at a rapid speed covering 4 to 5 miles an hour and the tractor used only 15 gallons of gas in a day's cutting. Mr. Shaft believes modern day combines will harvest most anything that grows.

At first he missed the straw stack he was accustomed to with the binder and thresher method, but said he thought good sheds would replace need for much straw, and the saving in cost of harvesting would more than make up for the feeding value of small grain straw. The wheat crop around Maize, in Sedgwick county, looked as if it would be a failure in April, but by June 1 appeared near a normal crop.

What is the difference between dry shock silage and fresh cut silage?

None if the dry fodder is cut real fine and water added.

What are the factors governing time to buy calves for a deferred feeding system?

From feeding standpoint they don't need to be bought until January, but they are easier to get in October. However, better weights will be obtained in later fall when some of the "sap" is out of calves after weaning.

How would cheap cattle have done in this experiment?

You are playing with fire on cheap calves. Heavier cattle of cheap quality might make a different story.

Have you ever tried cooking barley?

Yes, but it is practical only for show cattle, because part of the feeding value is destroyed.

Will creep-fed calves pay out this fall?

It is a most efficient method. They should.

How would you feed lime to cattle on grass?

Mix it with salt, but cattle on grass are more likely to need phosphate than lime. Bone meal would supply both lime and phosphate.

How about grinding corn for fattening calves?

Not necessary up to 15 or 20 months old.

Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 6)

"You—you got me!" he said finally, unable to understand her emotion. "What—what did you come out here for?" she asked brokenly, but with anger, drying the tears in her eyes before they formed on her lashes.

"Me?" he asked, confused. "Yes, you! Wasn't it to better yourself? Wasn't it to get a chance to find a place for yourself—to make your way?"

Complex feelings struggled in her voice. Elton listened without half grasping what she said.

"You wanted to better yourself! Maybe you wanted to help someone, too! You came where everything was new; where what counts is what you really are yourself!"

"Maybe you wanted to forget something—maybe you wanted a place where you could work and live down something. You wanted a chance—a chance! That's what I want! You've had yours! I can tell. You've grown strong and powerful in this big open country."

"You've had your chance—but you won't give me mine. I suppose if I could shoot and pound you into it you'd let me have it! You ought to be ashamed, to keep me from it!"

Elton batted his eyes as she hurled the words at him. He was speechless as she finished.

It confused him, too, to have a woman accuse him of trying to withhold anything from her, especially a woman like Dorothy. She was excited. Her cheeks were flushed, her eyes were shining, her slender, white hands twisted nervously at each other.

"Of course I know nothing about you—nothing except what I can see in your face and bearing. You count here. The country has made you. I can tell from your bad grammar and your dictatorial manner—"

"Is that why you looked funny a while ago when I said 'tain't me'?" he asked, rushing into the conversation with a strategic dash which she came later to know.

"I'm sorry I—" she began, blushing at her own rudeness.

"That's all right," he interrupted. "I just wanted to know. I'm death on knowin' why."

"Then I'll be like you!" she exclaimed. "I'm going to ask you why you won't let me have this case—this chance to make my way? That is what it means to me."

"I ain't a henderin'," he answered. "But you are. It's your prejudice against women," she asserted.

"Oh, I ain't got nothin' ag'in' women," he said quickly, determined not to let her guess the true state of his feelings.

"Then it's women doctors!" she exclaimed. "And because of that you are going to risk the health of a man and keep me away from doing work I am trained to do. It isn't fair, is it?"

He made no reply.

"If I were a man, you would be glad to take me, wouldn't you?" she asked, intent upon securing the opportunity to which she attached such importance.

Elton shifted restlessly from one foot to the other. How was he to tell her that he would be more glad to take her because she was a woman; but, for that very reason, would have taken a man sooner?

"If I begged it of you—as a favor—just that you give me this chance, would you?"

She was quite near him, gazing into his eyes with the earnest intentness of

a child with all its hopes centered on the reply to its question.

"Can you ride?" he asked, grimly amused at his own defeat.

"Anything!" she cried.

"Be ready in ten minutes," he said, approaching the door for the third time.

She came toward him, her hands outstretched appealing.

"This chance means so much to me—I—I am so grateful to you."

Elton seized the door-knob. He stepped outside and drew a long breath. He went down the steps with a confused picture of brown eyes suffused with tears, and soft, red, smiling lips before his mental vision.

Where's that clay-bank mustang of yours, Ben?" Elton asked.

"In Cy Warren's barn."

"Give me the loan of her. I'll send her down in the morning."

"What the matter with your own hoss?" asked Ben. "Think I want the back of that filly busted? You weigh a hundred an' eighty. You can't straddle no hoss of mine."

"I ain't a-goin' to ride her. I want her—for the doctor."

"Whut's his weight?" Ben asked cautiously.

"You needn't worry about your

Two "Safe" Farms

WALTER J. DALY

Terraces were constructed on the farm of Carl Payne, Linn county, in 1928. R. F. Campbell built his first terraces that same spring and was the third man in the county to do that job. Several times since that date these men have built more terraces. Now most of their farm land is protected. They both agree that terracing, along with good farming, is a practical way to stop soil washing.

Both Mr. Campbell and Mr. Payne have found that terraces need constant attention. Not much time is required once they are properly constructed. But they say it is necessary to be on the lookout for possible breaks and low spots, and to keep an eye on the outlets. It is a choice between terraces or letting the fertile top soil wash away.

horse's back," Elton said dryly. "The doctor's a little chap."

Ben was satisfied to do the favor if his horse was not to pay the price, so he set off to catch the animal. Elton galloped toward the general store. If his trade had not been the big business item of the community, the storekeeper who waited on him would have turned stiff in sheer wonder at his purchase.

He bought a thing that no sane man would ever have been expected to want. And he was concerned about its being properly tied up so he could carry it on his saddle.

With the bundle bobbing behind him Elton returned to the doctor's house. He greeted men he knew with unusual cordiality. He was picturing with boyish amusement the surprise which awaited Ben and the others at the grocery store.

But a second thought extracted the

joy from the situation. He would have to help the lady doctor mount. He felt the blood rush up the back of his neck as if he already felt the embarrassment of assisting her, with an interested audience watching him.

He began to resent the lady doctor. It made him angry to think that he had been persuaded to accept her in her professional capacity. Then her being a doctor vexed him. Why couldn't she have been just a woman? That would have been bad enough.

All the men knew how he avoided women. They chafed him whenever they dared about his fear of the feminine. But they did not guess the sources from which his avoidance of women sprang.

Years before, when just a lad adventuring into the wide world, he had been put off a westbound freight train, nearly starved and on the verge of a severe illness. An Indian squaw had pitifully taken him in charge.

He had almost died; then he had recovered to the usual life of a child in an Indian village. With the squaws and the dogs and the paposes, he had eaten and slept and grown till the blood of the race from which he came had conquered.

He had fought and thought his way to supremacy in the rough country where he lived.

To him, women were squaws and camp-followers, and—an ideal. He had avoided the others as carefully as he had protected his belief in the last.

Then Dorothy Mills, looking the part, looking even more grateful and gracious, more beautiful and healthful and refined than he had dreamed, came to represent his ideal.

But he reflected that while she looked the part, she failed to act it. And he resented her because of that failure.

In the confusion of his thoughts he treated the spirited horse that he rode a bit roughly. The bay leaped forward, showing his objection to the spur. Before Elton could really act upon the thought which had begun to form—could turn and leave the lady doctor to wait indefinitely for her escort—the bay had raced toward the little house.

Elton saw her on the steps. He had no notion of what the well-dressed, carefully groomed women of the world "back East" wore; but he knew that she was dressed in a way that suited him. His interest in the humor of the situation revived a trifle as he saw the men in front of the grocery store looking at her.

Ben's expression heartened Elton up to the ordeal. He was looking at the girl on the step with approval; but he kept glancing beyond for the "little chap" who was to ride his mare.

Elton forgot his silent quarrel with the lady doctor for being a doctor. She came running down the steps in the neat brown boots that fitted her perfectly, and he found himself rather pleased than otherwise at the part he was to play in her introduction to the public of Lockwood.

He sprang off his horse and, with the rein over his arm, stood beside hers. The next moment the brown boot rested in his hand and she was in the saddle.

Elton had been used to women who rode astride; but the thought of her doing it had not occurred to him. He had anticipated a difficulty with Ben's cow-puncher saddle.

But the lady doctor was mounted and off almost before he could count five. Every man among the watchers looked after her with admiring eyes.

"Oh, this horse is perfect!" she called back.

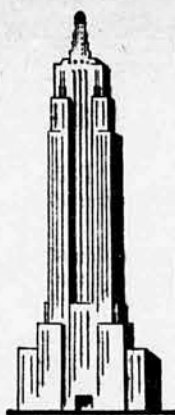
Ben's bronzed face grew several shades darker with pleased embarrassment. Her voice, rich and young, thrilled among those rough men like music. In the heart of every Westerner there is a beautiful chivalry toward women. And the lady doctor had reached it. The men took off their felt hats and waved to Dorothy.

Elton mounted and galloped after her, grateful that he had passed thru the first ordeal to which the lady doctor was to subject him so easily. Dorothy turned to him smiling. Her sensitive instinct told her she had made a good impression.

"Well, I'm introduced. Your employing me will establish confidence, and I know I shall succeed out here."

Elton made no comment, but she saw him looking at her. What she had said about seeking the new country in order to forget or live down something flashed into his mind.

(To Be Continued)



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DAISY FLY KILLER

Put Farms on a "Cash Basis"

THE following opinion of G. R. Sewell, Sabetha farmer, brings out well what a program of diversified farming can mean to a community:

"Farming here is becoming more and more diversified. Twenty-five years ago there was little butterfat sold from the farms. A few of the farmers made butter and sold it in town, but there was not a very well established market.

"Nemaha county ranks first in Kansas in livestock production and in value of hogs. Consequently, many thought dairying would not fit, but more and more farmers realized they needed a steady income as the merchandising methods of merchants changed to a cash basis. The day of the old merchant who carried charge accounts from six months to a year has gone. The farmer had to meet this situation and dairying and poultry have been the answer."

Protective Service Brigade Plans War on Thieves

J. M. PARKS
Manager Kansas Farmer Protective Service

NOT because of any recent epidemic of thievery, but rather as a matter of precaution, members of Kansas Farmer Protective Service, near the Pleasant Valley school house, Jefferson county, have organized Protective Service Brigade No. 1. A preliminary meeting was held May 27 and the organization was completed at the second meeting June 1. The purpose, as stated at the initial meeting, is to make more effective different features of the Protective Service now in use.

Urge Marking Farm Property

All members of the local brigade will keep their farms posted with Protective Service warning signs. They may add to the regular Protective Service reward offer, to encourage the turning in of any information that may give aid in catching thieves. The secretary of the brigade will keep on file identification marks which have been assigned to each member so that any property found away from the farm where it belongs can be identified easily. It is expected that the additional attention given to the methods of fighting thievery will result in marking virtually 100 per cent of the property in the community.

Officers, Committees Chosen

The officers elected were C. H. Thompson, president; C. C. Lowell, vice president; Mrs. Jack Simpson, secretary. President Thompson appointed Clarence Chitwood chairman of the patrol committee and Mrs. Claude Brey and Mrs. Jack Simpson members of the membership and publicity committee. A committee con-

sisting of Guy Baker, Joe Richter and Claude Brey was appointed to study the suggested by-laws supplied by the Protective Service and to propose such changes as are found necessary for the local unit.

The name chosen for the first brigade is Delaware Valley Protective Service Brigade No. 1. The unit will include all territory within a radius of 4 miles of the Pleasant Valley school house. At future meetings such other committees, as will be found necessary to make that particular community a place to be avoided by thieves, will be selected. Plans will be arranged to spread very rapidly any information concerning stolen property. The members have pledged themselves to cooperate wholeheartedly with the force of Sheriff Lew Wiley, who earlier had expressed his approval of this movement on the part of law-abiding citizens.

The organization of Brigade No. 1 was the result of the Protective Service's announcement urging the formation of local units to fight thievery. We hope that many other brigades will be formed in the near future. Any community wishing a Protective Service brigade should write to Kansas Farmer for a booklet outlining the plan. If pos-



First local unit of the Capper National Protective Service Association organized at Pleasant Valley school house, Jefferson county. Plans are under way to form Protective Service brigades in many communities where thieves have been unusually active recently. Shown in the picture are Mary Jane Dunn, C. H. Brey, Jack Simpson, Virginia Dunn, Juanita Houck, Mrs. J. M. Dunn, Mrs. Claude Brey, Mrs. Jack Simpson, J. M. Parks, J. M. Dunn, Joe Richter, Harold Tatge, Jimmy Dunn, Madison Self, Claude Brey, Benjamin Self, C. W. Chitwood, C. H. Thompson, Fred Renker, John Tatge, R. E. Richter, C. C. Lowe, Guy Hysten, George Gillum and R. W. Wohlford.

foul play and took the license number of the car driven by the thieves which led to their arrest. At the trial in police court, Judge Harry Lancaster sentenced L. E. Wickersham and I. G. Smirl to 60 days in jail. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was distributed among Service Member Sexton, his father, J. A. Sexton, and Officers Delmar Nelson and Art Sherwood, Abilene.

Rustlers Plot Leaked Out

For some time after 10 head of cattle were stolen from the farm of H. A. Ploughe, now deceased, Oskaloosa, no progress was made in the search for the thieves. Publication of a reward for information produced some clues and the efficient work of Sheriff Lew Wiley did the rest. Five men were accused of the crime and all were given sentences in the state reformatory. They were Leonard Collins, Nelson Collins, Ernest Langston, Isaac Allen and Sam Allen, Jr. A Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward of \$25 all was paid to the widow of Service Member Ploughe.

Tire Thief Goes to Pen

Nearly 3 years after some tires were stolen from Frank King, Hiawatha, Max Handler began serving a 1 to 5-year sentence in the Kansas State Penitentiary. There had been a long-drawn-out struggle in the courts but the accused finally lost. All of the Kansas Farmer reward for this conviction went to Service Member King, who was the chief actor in effecting the arrest and conviction.

Late Garden Is Best

On account of the drouths in the early spring the last few years, I have been experimenting with late gardens. Last year it was so dry during the last part of May and first part of June that it was impossible to set out all my tomato and cabbage plants. The last part of June we had a rain and I set out the tomato and cabbage plants that had been sowed in a garden row, and never before had I ever had such a tomato crop. I sold many bushels from this late planting from which I expected only a few for home use. The cabbage also did better than what I planted in the early spring.

I also have been experimenting with peas. One year we had a good rain the last part of July, I sowed early variety peas and we had delicious fresh peas in October and up until the frost took the vines. Another year I planted early peas the first week of August after a good soaking rain. I canned enough for winter use. Peas thrive in cool, damp weather and it seems as if they do better in the fall if it happens to be cool than in the dry, hot spring of the year. I always plant beans, beets, carrots and cucumbers as soon as we get a good rain anytime during the summer. And then still later I always plant turnips, radish, lettuce and spinach.

The last years my late gardens have been the best and I have canned most of my winters supply of vegetables from these crops.—Mrs. D. L. E., Cleburne, Kan.

The supposed danger that use of fertilizers gives land the "fertilizer habit" is nothing but a myth.

Champion Poultry Raiser



Albert Praeger, Claffin.

Albert Praeger, Claffin, is the champion 4-H club poultry raiser of Kansas this year. This honor was bestowed on Albert by the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association at the recent 4-H club round-up. This young farmer, who also is expert at other forms of farm work on his father's Barton county wheat and livestock farm, raised 489 chicks out of 502 with which he started last spring. They were from a pullorum-tested flock, and clean ground was used from the start. The net cost of raising each pullet to 6 months was 30 cents. Albert is 16 years old.



Clyde Tombaugh, Burdette, the Kansas farm boy who discovered the planet Pluto, is shown in cap and gown of his graduating class of 1936, at the University of Kansas, Lawrence. His education completed, he will return to the staff of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., where he won fame.

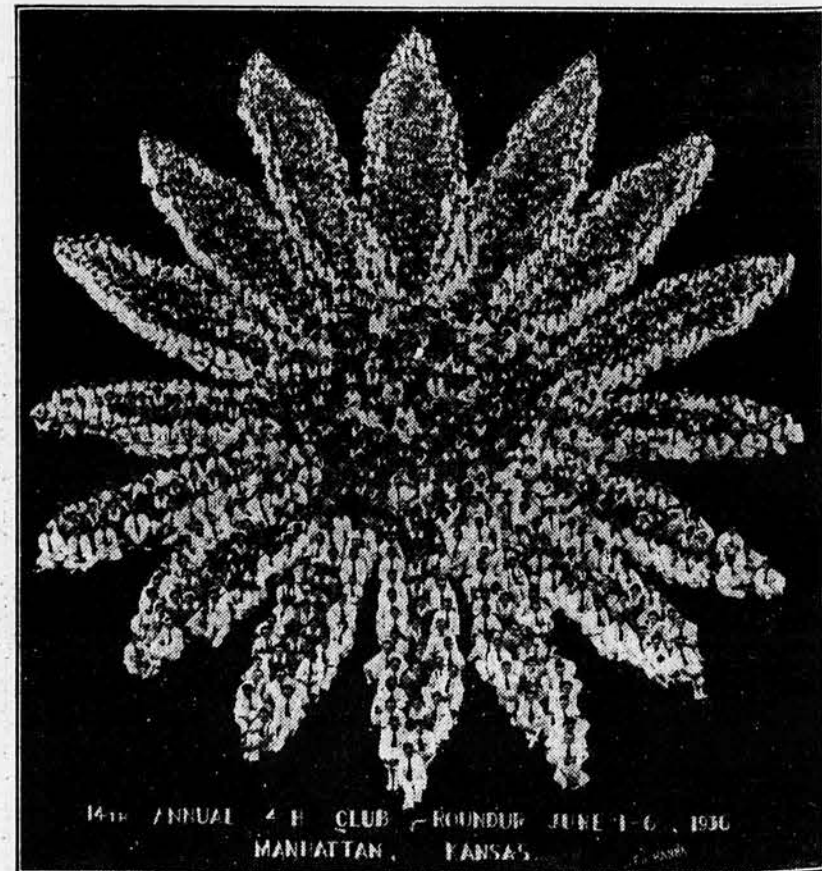
sible, a representative will be sent out by Kansas Farmer Protective Service to assist in such organization.

"Had an Idea" Who Did It

Altho L. L. Bunting, R. 3, Liberal, didn't have much information to turn over to his sheriff when 20 hens were stolen from the Bunting farm, he reported theft promptly anyway. As often happens in such cases, Sheriff George Sharp thought the act fitted in very well with reports which had reached him earlier. Putting two and two together, Sheriff Sharp soon had arrested Albert Hoskinson and Raymond Heston, who were proved guilty and given jail sentences. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was divided equally between Service Member Bunting and Sheriff George Sharp.

"Treated" Other Man's Hens

Two men driving the rural routes near Abilene, and claiming to be representatives of a company, selling poultry remedies, took for "treatment" nine hens from Charles J. Sexton, Abilene, without getting the owner's permission. Sexton's father had suspected



More than 1,300 club boys and girls and their leaders made up this giant symbol of the Kansas sunflower at the 4-H Round-up in Manhattan the first week of June. The picture was taken from the tower of Anderson hall. Each year some symbol pertaining to 4-H club work is formed by those who attend the round-up.

Hail Costs Apple Men \$2,000,000

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

THE orchardist always is beset with worry. In summer the terrible dread is hail. It has aptly been called, "The elements dance of destruction," for such great damage can be done in a short time.

A single hail storm here in Kansas on May 4, 1931, covering a path 100 miles long caused estimated damage of a million dollars. In that year I visited the Harry Hitz orchard near Oregon, Mo., which recently had been hit by hail. The leaves and a promising set of fruit had been thoroly stripped from the trees. They stood as bare as in the dead of winter. It was a sorry sight. Based on an average price to the bushel, hail causes an annual loss to apples of around 2 million dollars on the average.

The apple grower can protect himself in a measure from every other menace that confronts him. He holds the insects in check by poison sprays; the diseases he controls with certain fungicides; adverse soil conditions he knows how to correct; but he is powerless against the sudden, savage attack of a hail storm. The best he can do is to stand in his doorway and, if he is a praying man, pray for it to stop or that the hailstones will not get any bigger. In this section of Kansas, according to the law of averages, we may expect from three to four hail storms a season.

Despite their destructive powers, hailstorms are interesting. Examination will show them to be composed of concentric layers of ice, the larger the stone the more of these successive layers, of course. Hail is caused, not by rain falling thru a cold layer of air and freezing, but by updrafts of wind in the front of a thunderstorm. The raindrops are carried up by the force of this wind into a region of freezing temperature where they are frozen. After a time they fall back toward the earth, reach the level where rain is forming and collect a layer of water. With another gust of wind they are carried upward again and again. The more times they go up the larger hailstones they make until their size finally is enough to overcome the updrafts of wind, then they fall to earth.

If hail insurance rates were not so exorbitant, more apple growers would try to avail themselves of this means of protection.

After Better Tomato Market

The tomato deal will be handled differently here this year, if a plan inaugurated by the Wathena Fruit Growers' Company is followed. Ever since tomatoes became a commercial product in this district they have been packed in one-third bushel baskets, each grower making his own pack. This year the plan is to use the standard tomato lug, and the grading and packing will be done at the central packing plants of the various buying concerns. This method will insure a more uniform product and should result in more satisfactory returns to the grower because the tomatoes will be picked almost green. Picked at this stage there will be fewer culls on account of cracks as the cracks come with maturity. Each tomato will be wrapped in tissue paper and the ends of the lugs will carry an attractive brand label. With a standard pack of this kind a wider market can be found and it is thought a better price.

Will Make Berry Crates

A manufacturing company at St. Joseph recently installed \$16,000 worth of modern machinery for making berry crates and boxes. They make an attractive package of native woods like sycamore and cottonwood. Although barrels have long been manufactured at St. Joseph, this is the first time berry crate material ever has been made right here in the district. Always before they have been shipped in from the south. This district uses several carloads each season. The firm also will manufacture tomato lugs.

Give Up Crop Pools

The Ramsel Fruit Company has rented the building and equipment of The Blair Apple Growers' Association and will buy outright this season such products as raspberries, tomatoes,

grapes, peaches and apples. Already this firm has handled 10,000 crates of strawberries this year. The system of crop pools has been abandoned and growers will be able to collect the market price at time of delivery for commodities sold to this firm. The Ramsel Fruit Company has been in operation at Blair for many years and enjoys a favorable reputation among the trade.

Meeting of Rural Women

(Continued from Page 8)

nation's first lady, who was a country woman.

One of the speakers emphasized the effect of farm organization on the lives of farm women everywhere, declaring that her interests have been colored and altered by her membership in farm organizations.

"We believe the results of this conference will be evident for years to come, that its influence will be beyond computation. We will carry with us thoughts of our happy meeting, greater loyalty to high purposes and a stronger desire to serve our generation so that the future may be brighter for those in the generation to come."

With these words by Mrs. Edward Young, a farm woman from New York state, a member of the executive committee of the Associated Country Women of the World, this unique conclave of rural women with representatives from more than 30 overseas nations, Canada and 44 of the United States present, came to a formal close. The farewell ceremony was given at the Watergate, Arlington Memorial Bridge on the bank of the beautiful Potomac, with the sun setting behind the Virginia hills and the impressive Lincoln Memorial as a background—a very fitting setting for the close of a meeting which marks another milestone in the history, not only of our nation but of the world.

From the formal opening of the conference and the garden party reception by the President of the United

States and Mrs. Roosevelt to the sunset farewell ceremony, the delegates were busy attending the various meetings arranged by the program committee of the association, but, managed to sandwich in between many sight-seeing tours in and around Washington. The grandeur of the capital city of the United States greatly impressed the visiting delegates from other nations.

The Kansas leaders and delegates left for home with a new vision of service to their local work, state, national and international organizations. Never again will they think of rural women as foreign and queer. They are aiming for the same goal, a better home and a larger field of usefulness for the family.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had "secretly chuckled with joy" that "rural women could come in such quantities." She called on rural women, "because they are concerned with the simple, basic things of life," to lead the way into "working out a new civilization."

Senator Capper of Kansas introduced, at the request of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a bill making an appropriation for the convention.

To Enjoy Choice Reservations On CAPPER'S De Luxe TOUR and CRUISE You Must Act Now

The choice accommodations which are being held on the Great Lakes Steamer "S. S. South American" for the Capper Tour party are naturally being given those who send in their reservations first. You might as well enjoy these choice accommodations also. Send in your reservation at once before we have to turn back the choice accommodations to the steamer company.

\$10 Holds Reservation

Don't wait. Your ten dollar deposit per person holds your reservation. Then, if you are unable to go, simply notify us 10 days before the tour leaves and your deposit will be cheerfully refunded.

AS LOW AS \$125.75 for Everything

Your train and Pullman ticket, steamer ticket, all meals, auto sight-seeing trips, hotel room, transfers, etc., are all included in this one lump sum. Everything de luxe!

We Leave July 20th

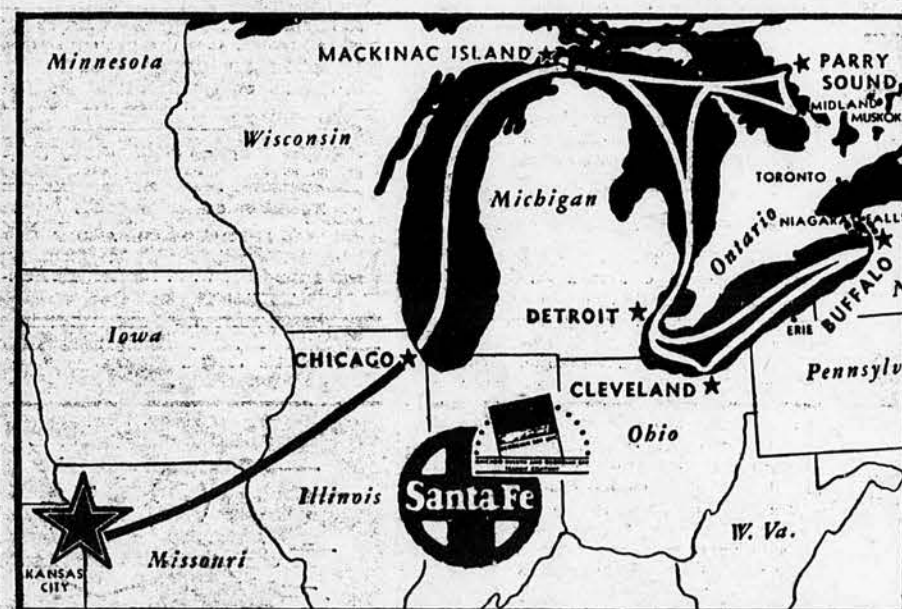
Just the time to get away from the summer heat and enjoy the cool lake breezes. Think of it . . . seven glorious days cruising the Great Lakes on a luxurious steamer . . . plus three full days sight-seeing in Chicago. Fun . . . relaxation . . . education . . . travel thrills . . . planned entertainment for you every day and every night . . . with expert travel escorts to attend to all bothersome details. Won't you join our happy Capper family this July?

Many Special Features

are included in this Capper Tour and Cruise which you would not enjoy if you went alone. The big days and nights of special entertainment and sight-seeing while in Chicago will make the trip complete as a real vacation.

Drive to Chicago and Save

If you prefer, you can drive your car to Chicago and join the Capper Tour party at the dock July 22nd for the Great Lakes Cruise. This will enable you to save the cost of the railroad fare to and from Chicago and reduce the total cost greatly. Get together with your neighbor and plan for two families to drive to Chicago in one car.



Look at This Map

Just imagine being with us on this marvelous trip to Chicago, Mackinac Island, Parry Sound, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and return.

Mail Coupon

The coupon below will bring you illustrated literature giving all the facts. Mail it now and send in your reservation at once.

TOUR DIRECTOR, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me free literature on the Capper Tour and Cruise of the Great Lakes.

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
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12	.96	2.88	20	1.60	4.80
13	1.04	3.12	21	1.68	5.04
14	1.12	3.36	22	1.76	5.28
15	1.20	3.60	23	1.84	5.52
16	1.28	3.84	24	1.92	5.76
17	1.36	4.08	25	2.00	6.00

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RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an inch line; 5 line minimum 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

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SCHLICHTMAN SQUARE DEAL CHICKS. Missouri approved, bloodtested, Lehighs, \$7.25; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$7.50; Giants, Brahmas, Minorcas, \$8.40; heavy assorted, \$6.75; mixed assorted, \$5.90; prepaid. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

BOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS: STRONG, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions, 10 varieties. Low prices. Free catalog. Both Farms, Box 612, Clinton, Mo.

TURKEY FOLTS AND BABY CHICKS BOTH pure and crossbred. Best quality. All popular breeds. Large quantities. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

ANCONAS, LEHIGHNS, \$6.00 HUNDRED. Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, \$7.00. White Giants, \$7.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

CHICKS, THOROBBED, BLOOD TESTED, ALL varieties. Ship prepaid. Reasonable. Superior Hatchery, Newton, Kan.

JERSEY GIANTS

WHITE GIANT CHICK PRICES SHARPLY reduced. Write, The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS

BUFF MINORCA CHICK PRICES SHARPLY reduced. Write, The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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WHITE HOLLAND FOLTS: JUNE 35c; July 30c. Mrs. R. A. Plamann, Hiawatha, Kan.

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PUREBRED BOURBON AND RED TURKEY eggs, 20 cents each, postpaid. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

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CASH CROP EVERY WEEK RAISING ROYAL Squad Baby Birds. Orders waiting for hundreds of thousands. You get your money for them when only 25 days old. Particulars and picture book for three cent stamp. P. R. Company, 319 Howard, Melrose, Massachusetts.

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3000 OLD LIVE COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. R. Hendricks, Rutledge, Mo.

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SWEET POTATO PLANTS: JERSEYS, NANCY Halls, Portico. Leading varieties large Cabbage and Tomatoes. Millions ready. Immediate shipment. \$1.00-1000, prepaid; 65c express collect. Dealers and large growers wire your orders. A. L. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

HARDY ALFALFA \$3.90, GRIMM ALFALFA \$7.50. White Sweet Clover \$2.90. Yellow \$4.00. Red Clover \$10.30. All 60 lb. bushel, triple redacted. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: GENUINE NANCY Halls from treated seed. Big, strong, well rooted plants, guaranteed. 1000-\$1.15; 3000-\$1.40. Gordon Plant Co., Dresden, Tenn.

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COMPLETE LINE OF USED PARTS FOR 16-30 Rumley Tractors sold reasonably. Grant Engle, Abilene, Kan., R. 3.

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INCREASE PROFITS. FEED MORE SILAGE. Store in Sisakraft Silos. Built by yourself quickly and easily. 50 ton capacity. Cost: less than \$40.00 first year, \$10.00 second year. 28,000 built in 1935. Write for samples, information. Sisakraft Company, 210 West Wacker, Chicago.

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THOMPSON PERFORATED WELL CASING produces more water because it has a greater perforated area. Supplied in all diameters and gauges, both perforated and plain, and in riveted, lock seam or welded construction. Thompson also manufactures steel pipe, metal flumes, measuring flumes, water gates, steel tanks, smoke stacks, etc. Prices and catalogs on request. Write us today. Established 1878. The Thompson Manufacturing Co., 3011 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

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PAINT—SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS from big combine factory, \$1.15 gallon. Enamel, red, green, black. General purpose for implements, house, barns, etc. Other colors and brands, white, ivory, cream, gray, 85c gallon; 5-gallon container, \$4.00. Paint Exchange, 1413AB Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

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BLACK, ENGLISH SHEPHERD, PUPPIES, special prices this spring. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

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ABORTION: LASTING IMMUNITY ONE VAC- cination. Government licensed. Money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Serum & Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.

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"KENTUCKY'S FAVORITE" GUARANTEED Best Grade Mild Smoking, 12 pounds \$1.00. Juicy Red Chewing, 10 pounds \$1.00. Manufacturing recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

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GOLD \$35.00 OUNCE. SHIP OLD GOLD teeth, bridges, crowns, jewelry, watches—receive cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment returned. Free information. Dr. Weisberg's Gold Refining Company, 1566 Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minn.

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INSURE YOUR PROPERTY WITH THE BEST for less. Kansas' largest and strongest fire and tornado insurance company. Standard policies give you 100% protection. May we give you further information on your farm or city insurance? Write the Farmers Alliance Insurance Co., of McPherson, Kansas. Resources over a million dollars. Time tested since 1888.

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ELECTRIFIED FENCES REDUCE COSTS 80%. Battery or power current operated. 30 days trial. Write One-Wire Fence Co., B-49, Whitewater, Wis.

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WANT TO BORROW \$6,500 ON A WELL IM- proved farm, some bottom, valued at \$15,000. H. F. Huffman, Enterprise, Kan.

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PATENTS SECURED. REASONABLE TERMS. 72-page book and advice free. Registered Patent Attorney, L. F. Randolph, Dept. 720, Washington, D. C.

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\$9.90 FREIGHT PREPAID. LETTERED. Grave markers, monuments. Catalog, Art Memorials, Omaha, Neb.

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES ARE CHEAP IN carload lots when you buy from us, shipment direct from mill. Send us your bill for estimate. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

ASBESTOS ASPHALT ROOF COATING, 29c gallon in 50-gallon drums. Shipped from local warehouses. Write for free sample. Roofing Products, 7030 South Racine, Chicago.

HARNESS

SPECIAL \$35.95 BRECHING HARNESS, steel hames, long reins. Hillmer, 115 East 6th, Topeka.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED: SALESMEN TO SELL FARM TRAC- tor tires. Write Kansas Farmer, Box 100.

SPARROW TRAPS

SPARROW TRAP—GET RID OF THESE pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A West St., Topeka, Kan.

LAND—KANSAS

120 ACRES JACKSON COUNTY, NEAR HOL- ton. Extra well improved; 6 room modern house, other outbuildings good. All weather road under construction; land all tillable, no creeks or ravines; price \$10,500.00. Possession at once. Write Dr. L. A. Cleveland, St. Joseph, Mo.

CORN, ALFALFA, BLUEGRASS LAND. Write for bargain list. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

LAND—COLORADO

320 ACRE RANCH, LOTS OF IMPROVE- ments, part alfalfa land, outside grazing land, 200 acres cultivation, price \$3,000 on terms. J. F. Huggins, Kit Carson, Colo.

Activities of Al Acres—

Al's Fruit Spray Is Powerful Stuff

—By Leet



REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located; particulars (see Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.)

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STATE HIGHWAY FARM, 114 ACRES, 2 cows, 36 hens, 200 chicks, growing crops included; just mile school, small village; dandy new orchard 25 plums, 20 peaches, 12 cherries; 50 acres tillable; neat cottage, barn, big 40-ft. 3-room poultry house; full price, \$950, terms on part. Free monthly catalog, United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTH-ERN Railway Agricultural Empire, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, fertile black soil, high producing crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 602, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

NEW OPPORTUNITY! FARM INCOME IS UP. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Washington, Oregon, Ask about extensive Northwest developments under construction. Literature, impartial advice. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND RANCHES IN Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Prices based on actual value. Favorable terms. No trade. In writing indicate locality in which you are interested and descriptions will be mailed. Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kan.



IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
John W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press
Topeka, Kansas

If you can use a very choice registered yearling Red Polled bull get in touch with C. E. Foster, El Dorado, Kan.

G. M. Shepherd, the veteran Duroc breeder located at Lyons, Kan., has 50 of as good pigs as I have ever seen on his farm. Most of them sired by a son of Streamline.

The premium list for the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka September 14 to 19 inclusive are out and you can have a copy by addressing Maurice W. Jencks, secretary, Topeka, Kan.

Geo. Worth, Holstein breeder located at Lyons, Kan., has a bunch of as fine open and bred heifers as will be found anywhere in the state. They will be offered for sale later on.

Otto Williams, Shorthorn breeder of Hutchinson has some daughters and granddaughters of the noted bull Otis Chieftain. He is mating them with a Regier bred bull with good results.

D. P. Kasper of Hillsboro, Kan., is developing one of the good registered Ayrshire herds of the state. The herd numbers about 30 head. The herd fat average is 380 pounds. The herd bull is of Pennhurst breeding.

If you are looking for a registered Milking Shorthorn bull, either of serviceable age or a bull calf, be sure to write to C. B. Callaway, Fairbury, Neb., who is advertising now in Kansas Farmer some choice youngsters he wants to sell.

Ober Lichtyter of Augusta, Kan., reports a big demand for grade Guernsey and Holstein heifers bred to registered bulls. Also open heifers of the same breeds and quality. He has 40 head to select from, also a few heavy springer and fresh cows.

Col. Jack Mills of Alden, Kan., reports unusual activity in the livestock field in his part of the state. Mr. Mills says the unusual prospect for all kinds of feed assures a big demand from now on for all kinds of livestock, especially registered cattle.

If you are interested in choice registered Brown Swiss cattle write to G. D. Sluss, El Dorado, Kan. There are some nice D. H. I. A. records back of the young bulls they are offering in their advertisement in Kansas Farmer this week. The bull calves are out of dams with nice records.

Boyd Newcom, the well known auctioneer of the Southwest, reports a greatly increased demand for land. Mr. Newcom recently sold several farms at auction for more than the land was priced at privately. Mr. and Mrs. Newcom will leave in about two weeks for their summer vacation in the West.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer Ben M. Ediger, Inman, Kan., McPherson county, is offering for sale his registered Milking Shorthorn herd bull Roan King. He cannot use him longer and must sell him. Mr. Ediger's farm is three and a half miles south and one mile east of Inman. Better write him about this valuable bull.

In the L. R. Kershaw Angus sale at Muskogee, Okla., recently 50 head averaged \$171.50. The 10 bulls in the sale averaged \$253.00. The top was \$450, paid by a Texas breeder and the next best price for a bull was \$410.00 paid by J. B. Hollinger, Chapman. Krotz Farms, Angus breeders at Odell, Neb., were buyers in the female division.

The young wife of Hans Regier passed away recently leaving a ten days old baby. Mr. Regier, prominent as a breeder and exhibitor of Shorthorn cattle, has the sympathy of his many friends in Kansas and other states where he is known and respected. Mrs. Regier and her husband lived on the John Regier stock farm near Whitewater, Kan.

D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan., reports a good season for the selling of registered Spotted Poland Chinas. He sold over 40 head of bred gilts during the late winter and spring. He is breeding 12 sows for fall farrow and has about 70 spring pigs doing well. He will advertise the pigs later on but anyone wanting to buy now should write him. Mr. Brown always has stock for sale.

Geo. Hudson and Sons of Sylvia emerge with flying colors from the depression and ruinous low prices for which Registered Jersey cattle and butterfat sold for several years. They held on long and hard and now have one of the good herds of the state. The herd was established over 25 years ago and a steady program of herd development has always been maintained. The herd now numbers about 40 head of heifers that are daughters of the great Oswald bull

Grebbie Farm Eagle. This bull has sired stock that pulled down the prizes in the big shows and now his daughters are proving themselves at the fair. The present bull in service in the Hudson herd is Noble Hazlett Volunteer sired by an Imp. bull.

Roy Rock of Enterprise, Kan., has for many years maintained one of the very good Milking Shorthorn herds of the state. From 8 to 12 cows are in milk the year round. Many of the fine young cows and bull calves were sired by the herd bull Lassie Lad, a Hudson bred bull. The first calves from his new White bull will arrive in the early fall. This bull was bred by Bar None Farms and carries a wonderful milk heritage. Mr. Rock has a few bulls now ready for service.

Lloyd Markley, breeder of registered Jersey cattle, Randolph, Kan., authorizes us to claim October 20th as the date of his dispersion sale. Mr. Markley drew a bad day last winter for his sale and finally decided to wait until this fall, when a larger number of cows and heifers would be in milk. This with the calves that have been born will make an unusually fine offering. A large number will be daughters and granddaughters of Imp. Cunning Mouses Masterman. The cattle have done well for Mr. Markley but other business makes the dispersion necessary.

A nice way to get into the registered Poland China business would be to go to John D. Henry's farm, which is located two miles south of Big Springs, on highway 40, 10 miles east of Topeka, and select two or three or more nice weaned gilts out of the big sows that will be shown you, and a nice young boar pig. Take them home with you and you will be in the Poland China hog business right. These pigs, advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer, are weaned, immunized, and doing extra well. Some will weigh 100 pounds now. Mr. Henry's post-office address is Leocompton, Kan.

Kow Kreek Ayrshires, under the efficient direction of Fred Strickler of Hutchinson, grow in prominence from year to year. They are now in their seventh year test in the D. H. I. A. the six year herd average fat production was 336 lbs. and 8333 milk. Cows in the herd have made as high as 600 lbs. fat in one year. Many descendants of the great cow Orphan Annie are in the herd, including a son of this famous cow now a herd sire in the herd. The above named cow was first in class at Topeka fair last year. Mr. Strickler nearly always has bull calves and a few females for sale.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., with his high producing herd of registered Jersey cattle is in a position to sell you a young bull that will soon be ready for service at a very moderate price. There are few stronger producing herds in the west than the F. B. Wempe herd at Frankfort, Kan. He also has for sale "White-way" registered Hampshire hogs and has pleased customers for years with boars and gilts from his Whiteway herd at Frankfort, Kan. He is advertising both Jerseys and Hampshire hogs in this issue of Kansas Farmer and we always like to recommend breeders like Frank Wempe to those wanting to buy.

For many years Geo. E. Schurle and his father and brothers have maintained a fine herd of registered Jersey cattle on their Wildcat farms just west of Keats, Kan. The herd has been established 25 years. Formerly the herds were under test in the D. H. I. A. and all of the more mature cows have records. They have always used good Island bred bulls. Their present bull, LeVetas Nobly Born Design, is a bull very richly bred and of good quality. The bull just preceding him was a son of Imp. Blondes Volunteer. The herds on both farms number about 65 head. Later on the Schurles will offer females of different ages to readers of this paper.

The late Warren Hunter during the past few years of his life had a desire to interest his two married sons and his son-in-law in Milking Shorthorns. He passed away with this ambition fulfilled. The two sons each have good herds

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1936

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August	1-15-29
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November	7-21
December	5-19

Advertising

To insure being run in any issue, copy should be in our office one week in advance of any date given above.

and the son-in-law, Dwight Alexander, has a herd of Polled Milking Shorthorns, all on separate farms. These herds and the estate herd altogether makes up a herd of over 200 head. They are doing fine and inquiry for cattle by letter averages one per day. Recent sales include 10 head of heifers to Morrison & Otte of Great Bend, Kan. Four females, two cows and two heifers to Earl C. Nauert, Alleville, Kan., and one heifer to C. A. Coppel, Jennings, Okla. Bulls of serviceable ages are all sold at present.

W. C. Isern of Alden, Kan., recently sold 10 head of registered Jersey females to the Merrimac Farms at St. James, Mo., for a total of \$1750.00, an average of \$171.50 per head. They were 2 and 3 year old heifers and all of them bred and grown on Mr. Isern's farm. One first calf heifer had a D. H. I. A. record of 213 lbs. fat produced in 121 days. Mr. Isern has just finished a 222 day record producing 448 lbs. of fat. The last month of the test she made over 50 lbs. One 2 year old still in the herd will make 400 lbs. If nothing happens by the end of her 305 day test. In building this great herd of Jerseys Mr. Isern has followed the counsel and advice of the Kansas Agricultural College both in selecting breeding animals and in determining feeding programs. No bull was ever selected without the approval of the College Dairy Department.

Last fall Mueller & Halleck of Manchester, Kansas, attended the McKelvie Milking Shorthorn sale held at Lincoln, Neb., and purchased seven of the top cows sold in the sale, paying from \$140 to \$175. The above cows came from the best Milking Shorthorn section in Wisconsin. They have milk and butter fat records and are individually excellent specimens of dual purpose cattle. These together with others from the Warren Hunter herd make up one of the good herds

in the state. The herd bull now in service, Violet's Butter Boy, was bred by Mr. Freeborn of Miltonvale, Kan., and is a son of the big red bull, Butter Boy Clay, an intensely bred General Clay bull. Mr. Halleck, for years postmaster at Abilene, Kan., is intensely interested in the cattle, but the herd is under the direct management of his partner, Mr. H. I. Mueller. They will have stock for sale later on.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Poland China Hogs
- Oct. 28—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle
- Oct. 5—Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs
- Oct. 5—Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle
- Oct. 20—Lloyd W. Markley, Randolph, Kan.

Appealing the Case

The small boy had been naughty, and was sent to his room as a punishment. He was so quiet that his parents went to see what he was doing, and found him writing a letter.

"Is that a letter of apology?" they asked.

"If you want to know," he replied, "I'm writing to the bishop to get a divorce from both of you!"—Mrs. Merrill Thomas, Crawford Co.

Be More Careful!

A bricklayer working on the top of a high building accidentally knocked a brick loose with his foot and it unfortunately landed on the head of a Negro who was passing.

"Be careful, big boy," the darky shouted, "you made me bite mah tongue."—L. E. Rhea, Jackson Co.

He Never Will Forget

"Yes," said the old man, "I have had some terrible disappointments, but none stands out over the years like the one that came to me when I was a boy."

"And what was it?"

"I crawled under a tent to see a circus and discovered it was a revival meeting."—Bert Grimes, Barton Co.

Only Fooling

Rastus and Miranda were strolling thru the cemetery, when Miranda called to Rastus, "Oh Lordy! come here and see what that says! 'Not dead, but sleeping!'"

Rastus: "Sleep on, big boy, you ain't foolin' nobody but yohself."—G. F. Watts, Saline Co.

Not His Real Name

Mother—"What is the little boy's name?"

Ruth—"His whole name is Jimmy Sitdown."

Jimmy—"Naw! That's just what teacher calls me."—Mrs. H. R. Dunn, Scott Co.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions
Sorrels, chestnuts, and strawberry roans in good breeding condition ready for immediate service; largest selection at lowest prices. 177 miles above Kansas City.
FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER
(Your year round Salesman.) Ask any breeder I ever sold for. Write or wire me, McDonald, Kan.

MIKE WILSON, AUCTIONEER
Available for purebred livestock and farm sales.
HORTON, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS

20 SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW
Good yearlings. Sired by Pilot King and bred to a great son of Streamline, the World Champ. boar. Priced low for quick sale. Also spring boars and gilts.
W. A. Gindelfter, Emporia, Kan.

10 GREAT HERD BOARS in service. 30 years a breeder of heavy bodied, shaggy legged, easier feeding medium type Durocs. 50 bred sows and gilts for sale. Also boars. Catalog. Shipped on approval. Pedigreed. Come or write me.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Reg. Boars and Gilts
Weanlings. Also a few bred sows and gilts. Also three serviceable boars.
MARTIN CLAUSSEN, RUSSELL, KAN.

PIGS \$10 TO \$15 EACH
4 to 8 weeks old, sired by a son of the state fair champion, Alfalfa Bab. Good individuals. None better bred. These prices for quick sale.
C. E. Palmer, Aulne (Marion Co.), Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Boars
A few choice, well grown Fall boars ready for service for your fall breeding.
QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARM
Williamstown, Kan.

Whiteway Hampshire Boars
ON APPROVAL
Choice fall boars and a few gilts. Registered and immunized. Offered this issue in Kansas Farmer for quick sale.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Now Offering Choice Bulls Ready For Service

Harmon, Worthmore, Michigan, Domino bloodlines. Write your wants or see the herd at your convenience.

GOERNANDT BROS.
Aurora - Kansas
(Cloud county) - Worthmore



SHORTHORN CATTLE

SIX REG. BULLS

Reds and Roans, 13 to 15 months old. Also some nice registered Cows. All very nice breeding.
JOHN THORNE, KINSLEY, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales
Choicely bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnah Farms Shorthorns
HORNED : POLLED
Offering a grand lot of young bulls and few females from our large herd of beef type milking Shorthorns. Selected by hand milking from old established families. Forty to 60 cows; hand milked the year round. Herd established by the late Warren Hunter. Write or visit—
DWIGHT ALEXANDER or HUNTER BROS.,
Geneseo, Kansas

Bulls of Serviceable Ages

and bull calves. Sired by bull with heavy production back of him. Out of dams retained in our herd because of their ability to make money for us. Also a few females for sale.
C. B. CALLAWAY, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

My Reg. Milking Shorthorn

Herd bull Roan King of Bar None Clay Duchess (18,000 milk, 600.13 butterfat) breeding. A real herd improver. Also bull calf, his breeding out of a 7-gallon cow.
BEN M. EDIGER, R. 4, Box 36, INMAN, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,015 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Purebred Jersey Bulls

Sired by Smoky's Pure Gold Duke (256655) whose dam has a record of 14,836 pounds of milk, 764.38 pounds of fat. Dams of bulls are on test and have average of over 50 lbs. fat monthly. Milked 4 to 12 months.
C. E. PALMER
Abbyville - Kansas

Baby Bulls to Service Age

High producing dams. Herd average for 1935, 452 lbs. per head. T.b. and Bangs tested. Show prospects. A strong herd in breeding and production.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

Reg. Bull Calf For Sale

Grandson of Brilliant St. Mawes Lad and out of a dam of Hood's Farm Breeding.
ROY A. KESSLER, R. 5, NEWTON, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

40 Bred and Open Heifers

High grade Guernsey and Holstein bred to Reg. Bulls. Also fresh and heavy springer cows, T.b. and abortion tested.
OBER LICHTYTER, AUGUSTA, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Young Brown Swiss Bulls

Choice individuals and good breeding. Out of cows with D. H. I. A. records. Inspection invited.
G. D. SLUSS, ELDORADO, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Early March Gilts and Boars

Registered and immunized with double treatment. Crated \$15. Champion bloodlines.
COOPER BROS., PEABODY, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

JOHN HENRY'S POLAND CHINAS
We offer for sale now weaned pigs, either sex. Very best of breeding. Immunized. Farm two miles south of Big Springs, Highway 40, 13 miles east of Topeka.
John D. Henry, Leocompton, Kan.

Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer
Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

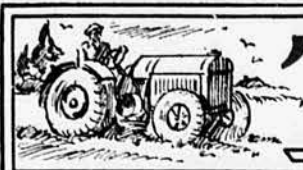
If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale this fall or winter write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas

Jesse W. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



Conoco Products Help Big Farm Cut Operating Expenses in Half

To the Tank Truck: "We have used Conoco Products exclusively for 16 years. During that time we have reduced our operating expenses almost fifty per cent, due primarily to improved tractors and improved lubricating oil.

"We have raised over 5,000,000 bushels of wheat since using your products, and during that period, including summer fallow work, have plowed over 600,000 acres. Assuming an average depth of six inches and putting this in terms of contracting, we have moved over 500 million cubic yards of dirt in that period, all with Continental Products and Germ Processed Oil. No bearing trouble whatsoever in the field, operating 24 hours a day, since we have started to use Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil.

"We expect to do business with your company as long as we are in the farming business. Our relationship has been so pleasant that no inducement of any kind could influence us to use other products on our Montana job."

—Thomas D. Campbell,
Hardin, Montana

Conoco Agents Ready for the Busy Season

June marks the start of the year's busiest season for Conoco Agents, just as it does for farmers.

And Conoco Agents are all set to give farmers the finest service possible this summer. Conoco bulk plants everywhere are fully stocked with fuels, greases and lubricating oils.

As usual, Conoco Agents will keep tab on activities on farms so they can anticipate each farmer's needs and help keep cultivating and harvesting running without interruption.

If an emergency should arise, you can just telephone your Conoco Agent and he will bring you what you need in a hurry.



Handy Greasing Kit Saves Farmer's Time

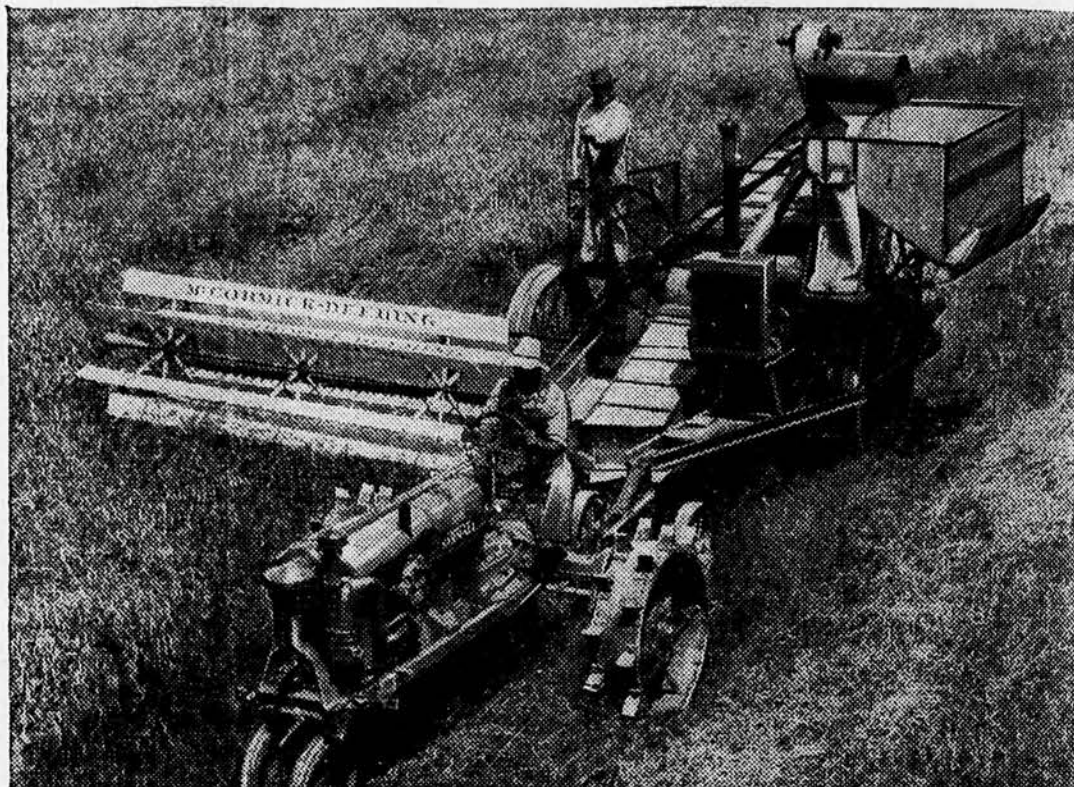
Farmers are finding they can lubricate their cars, trucks, tractors and machinery quicker and easier than ever with the new Conoco greasing kit Conoco Agents are selling.

The kit includes a new type of hand gun which, with the four nozzles and adapters that come with it, can be used on any type of grease fitting. This gun enables an average man to produce pressure of 5,000 to 6,000 pounds by just pushing it against fittings.

The Conoco Lubricants in the kit come in six cartridge cans and include Conoco Pressure Lubricant, Conoco Sujind Grease, Conoco Transmission Oil, Conoco Racelube and Conoco Pumplube.

Also included are a book of instructions, greasing charts for cars and trucks and a sturdy, painted metal chest, with handle and fasteners, in which the kit is kept.

The entire kit sells for \$21.00.



Keeping Costs Down Swells Net Profits

NEW ALLOYED OIL RUNS MORE HOURS AND CUTS MOTOR WEAR

FARM product prices more than anything else, of course, determine profit or loss for the year. Right next to market prices in importance, though, comes the year's operating expenses. No matter what the market is, keeping farm expenses down makes you come out better on your year's work.

On today's motorized farms the cost and upkeep of automotive equipment is a major item in expenses. And the farmer who wants to make profits should figure these expenses by yearly cost, not by the price he pays for a tractor or for a barrel of motor oil.

Conoco Agents are helping thousands of farmers save money on expenses by getting them to change to a new alloyed oil made by Continental Oil Company—Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil.

The first thing that strikes farmers about this oil is the longer service it gives. They say they can run it a third to a half more hours in a tractor and hundreds of miles farther in car or truck. That brings expenses down, because it means less oil to buy during the year.

Much more important than length of service, however, is the way Germ Processed Oil cuts down motor wear and makes all farm motors last longer. Postponing a trade-in, plus less repairs to make and

fewer parts to buy, is the big saving this alloyed oil gives a farmer.

The idea of an alloyed oil is new, invented and patented by Continental. After the oil is refined and purified, a small quantity of Germ Essence is added to it.

This alloying gives Germ Processed Oil special characteristics that no plain mineral oil has. First, it makes the oil bond itself to metal surfaces, which oil-plates every motor part. Second, it gives Germ Processed Oil the ability to withstand much greater bearing loads, caused by heavy pulling or sudden acceleration. That and the fact that Germ Processed Oil is absolutely non-corrosive on any type of bearing metal means longer life for bearings. Third, alloying gives this oil extra oiliness, which decreases friction and therefore reduces bearing temperatures.

It would certainly pay any farmer to change to Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil right now, just as the busiest season of the year starts. It will cut his expenses and do that much toward swelling his profits.

Conoco Agents supply Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil in barrels, in 5-gallon handy buckets and in dust-proof 1 and 5-quart cans.

CONOCO PRODUCTS

HELP KEEP FARM EXPENSES DOWN

MOTOR OILS
MOTOR FUELS



LUBRICANTS
FOR FARM USES

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY • Est. 1875

The simplest way to Boulder Dam is via Conoco marked maps. FREE. Write Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver Colo.